PART II

JOHN MANN

AT ANDERSONVILLE, GA
1864 — 1865

by great granddaughter Gladys Dodd

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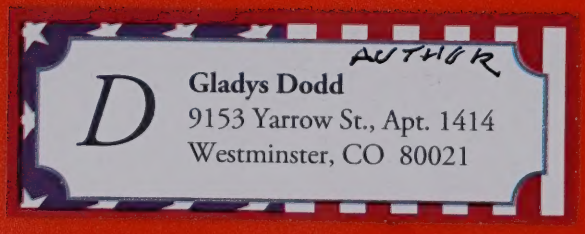
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PART II.

JOHN MANN
of GERMANVILLE, IOWA
AT POW CONFEDERATE PRISON
ANDERSONVILLE, GA.
(OCT. 1864 + TO MAY 5, 1865

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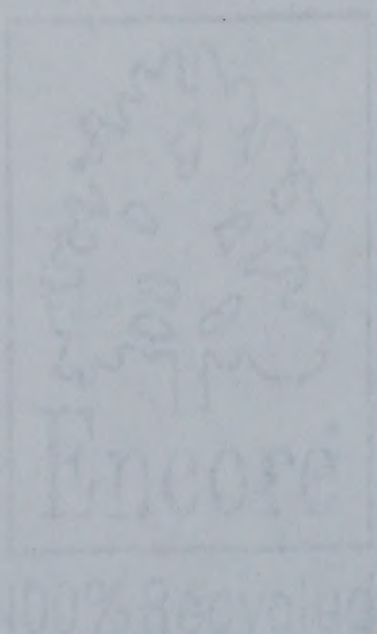
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Andersonville Prison

Had Private John Mann arrived at Andersonville, 100 miles south of Atlanta, six months earlier he would have found the tiny village of 70 souls much like his own Germanville, Iowa, except for patchy stands of piney woods and swampy places, and the railroad. Arriving by cargo car he would note the same small farms hugging its boundaries, the few humble wooden dwellings, a street of shops – blacksmiths and livery, and a church. Blue clad captives by the hundreds pouring from the cars of the South Western Railroad onto the log depot platform on this October day in 1864 could see there was also a Confederate hospital and guard camps nearby. And John Mann would note the church – Methodist like back home.

Crossing the tracks to form the marching column all caught a glimpse of the narrow red dirt road coursing through pines slashed by saw and axe of late. Flanked by Confederate guards the silent march began with each soldier even if wounded shouldering his own meager knapsack niggardly supplied with cup, blanket and a personal item or two. A letter from home was thrust in his torn pocket. One holding rank might have more; a watch, coins and greenbacks, a lock of golden hair of the girl back home, a deck of cards.

It was one-quarter mile to the prison, officially known as Camp Sumter. With the forward tramping of Federal soldiers the stockade detail became more visible – a 16 acre walled rectangle, roughly 1600' x 800' and 15' high – all logs from the piney woods. Atop its palisades of heavy logs standing on end, they noted prison guards in sentry boxes and below them chained blood hounds ready for tracking the escapee. There Yankee prisoners, including the Tilton captives in the 17th Iowa Infantry halted before two massive gates on iron hinges to await the pleasure of their captors to enter. But they could look around. As both gates faced west, the Yankee (all Northern prisoners whether from Massachusetts or Missouri were called "Yankees" here) could not see the recently installed tent colony – the prison hospital – flanked by a

piney patch, but they could see Captain Wirz's headquarters at the Southwest corner of the stockade. Camp environs also reported a bake house at the south gate. But what was that odor? Burnt bread for sure, but the fetid other? They knew – sickness, disease, death.

This was the Andersonville Prison recently built on 26 acres, they first saw on that October day in 1864.

What went on inside the stockade before mid-October the 17th Iowa would not know now, but once inside these Yankees would hear it from captives who lived to tell it when meeting in ethnic clusters – to tell camp stories in low tones, protected as were by evening shadows.

How in early February Captain Wirz, the Post Commander, arrived in a white suit with a revolver strapped to his waist. A 40 year old Confederate war volunteer, born in Germany, had immigrated to America to become a bartender and a self-appointed homeopathic doctor in Louisiana, and eventually a manager of prisons. His stockade was harsh, even brutal. Rations were stingy. His order to sentries on the wall was to shoot on sight; his punishment for transgressions meant a rendezvous with chains, stocks and starvation. He was not liked.

In its beginning the stockade housed 7,000, a manageable number. But by May, 20,000 prisoners of war from various battlefields were shipped in, be they fit, sick or wounded. April alone saw 600 Chickamauga captives finally transferred to this Georgia stronghold – other battlefields such as Vicksburg and other Mississippi Valley defeats were to ship their captives. Even the fit often sickened and died in their first 30 days in this crowded Confederate prison – most of dysentery and diarrhea, and the starvation diet of a 3 inch sized piece of cornbread and one ounce of meat. Back in those crowded days daily rations were so meager the more daring Yankees at roll call answered for dead comrades in order to pick up their rations to add to their own, but Wirz ended that ploy soon enough. The entire compound could have

rations withdrawn for a full day to punish the few – that was Captain Wirz!

Unbeknownst to the weary 17th IA infantry awaiting entry at the Andersonville gate, some IA captives of the 5th IA infantry came 6 months earlier. Corporal John, the IA state flag bearer of his company in the 5th IA infantry, Georgia, who actually took his furlough, then reenlisted and was captured at Tilton. They had been with General Rosecrans at Iuka and Corinth and later at Chickamauga, in the 2 day September battle at a creek crossing where Confederate Bragg claimed the victory a pyrrhic one for each side lost 30% of its force – a combined total of 35,000 casualties. Rosecrans was replaced by U.S. Grant for the GA campaign, which began in earnest in November at Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge; both Tennessee battles ended in spectacular victories for the Union.

Just where and when the 5th IA boys were captured is unknown by this writer. They may have been transferred from some other prison, for they arrived in Andersonville before mid-April as the stockade was being built log by log by slave labor. Captives coming in hoped this new Camp Sumter would be an improvement on older versions in Georgia.

Oddly enough these three youths from the 5th IA kept diaries to record their daily experiences – rare in a paperless environ. (The October day the 17th IA entered the prison captain Wirz gave each a single sheet of paper to inform their places but not of their plight – for letters were censured and no negative news was good news.) These three diarist would live to pocket their work and pack it back to Iowa for posterity. These would long after be read by historians to compare captive reports with official Confederate military records; they did not always coincide.

As captives kept pouring in, temporal needs increased. The more enterprising captives thought their civil trades might come in handy for a price, say a coin or two received from home in a recent mail delivery.

So cobblers, barbers, and the tailor with thread and needle set up ittle booths beside their tents. Prisoners less talented got Wirz's orders with no remuneration to do wood detail in the pineys toting meager amounts of firewood for tiny cooking fires should rations come to them uncooked. These were also assigned sometimes to dig daytime graves for the dead as charnel wagons brought them out, dozens at a time; at nighttime these diggers might dig underground tunnels, extending them beyond the palisades to escape into the woods if the chance occurred, and it did on May 30 for several made their get away, but not far as beyond blood hounds got them back in record time. That month brought in 6400 new captives, increasing stench, filth and crime. Hoodlums among the inmates formed gangs armed with knives and clubs terrorized the weak by day and robbed the sick by night. At first these transgressors got only a half-dome head shave to stigmatize them and advertise their malevolencies.

Sweltering heat in June made life more miserable, for now 23,000 captives put space at a premium, even after 1200 of these were hospitalized in the tent colony where even drinking water was hard to come by as were their rations for they were often stolen by nurses on duty. Too few doctors had too little medicines and bandages. Summer sun burned skin in the shadeless compound. When ruinous rains pelted the camp some captives rejoiced to see the red swelling tide rush down the slope, sweeping away possession and filth accumulation. It was a blessing to simply breathe fresh air for a change.

July 4 rations were withheld – some said two days, others said three. Why? The July hanging was the talk of the Camp that summer. Some free Yankees fought the Confederates from their Federal steamer on the Georgia coast near Savannah, and six of them were captured and were imprisoned at Andersonville. These half-dozen Irishmen soon joined hoodlum gangs within the stockade. Armed with knives and clubs they roamed day and night between tents pillaging the timid, robbing the sleeping of their watches and money and riffling the pockets

of the dead, and stirred up such a fury of fear that Wirz ordered them to be put in chains and stocks to await trial. These 6 raiders (5 of them Catholic – a religion scarcely tolerated in the deep South) were sentenced to hang. The Commandant ordered gallows to be constructed by the gate near an Iowa soldier diarist who recorded it. The 6 piece prison band led them here, to receive their clearly earned nooses. All 6 dropped through the trap door simultaneously as a priest on location intoned Latin prayers; 26,000 prisoners of war looked on. Priests were also available for rites and burials. A few Protestant clergy issued passes for souls requesting hospital visitations, prayers and sometime to preach their sermon in the open among the tent dwellers while standing on a box anchored in the soggy ground.

A July revival broke out in the village Methodist church with good results. A handful of Yankee prisoners called for prayer meetings inside the stockade inspiring some to kneel in submission to their Creator. But most rejected the brief awakening and continued with their diversions – gambling on taut blankets, playing cards from worn decks. Others crouched in tattered tents to write short letters home refusing a box of food, a few greenbacks, or a blanket.

August 9 – the stockade held a total of 30,000 Yankees. Rations were very short – soggy rice. Once it was so hot, 103 died of heat exhaustion in one day? August 3, 1864, 30,000 population. One fateful August noon the sky blackened ominously and a Noah's deluge hit the Camp, soaking every soul to the skin. Two massive cloudbursts within 3 hours tormented the captives but most came out alive. Only 4 escaped in the turmoil. There would have been a large scale escape through washed out palisade breaches had not slave gangs quickly surrounded the stockade with tools for immediate repair while an army of reserves stood by with guns. The flood did scour out the filth for a while. The few pious in camp viewed the whole event as Providential – a divine gift of fresh water for a good safe drink. But some fallen in the mud or too weak to move from their tents drowned in the downpour.

One week after the devastating deluge daguerreotypist (photographer), A.J. Riddle gathered camera, tripod and plates and took the train from Macon to South Andersonville to film the results of Camp Sumter flood damage. For two days he photographed every sorry scene – thousands of bedraggled tents, the swollen creek, the stinking sinks, the broken deadline. Captive lamentation scorned the photographs for taking advantage of their misery. The photos are in the National Archives today.

Early September new captives came into camp, bringing the most exciting news of 1804. Siege of Atlanta began in July and Atlanta had fallen! Was it rumor or fact that Union General Thomas had requested General Sherman's permission to march his army 100 miles south to Andersonville to wreck its railroad and to liberate its prisoners at Camp Sumter? The captives hoped it was true for now the charnel wagon toted an average of 82 corpses to the prison burial ground each day and who knew who would be next. But Sherman's strategy to methodically destroy the enemy trumped. He determined central Georgia would never rise again in rebellion.

He ordered the abandonment of all supply wagons, the thinning of knapsacks. His army of 90,000 would strip the land bare to destroy the economy. These troops from four combined armies ceased marching. They scattered out, forming a line 60 miles wide. Obeying orders they feasted from the swath, cooking their nightly suppers on ample fires, their grub harvested on each day of destruction – poultry, eggs, ham, yams, milk, honey – all gathered from now ruined field and orchard, hive and vegetable garden. They fell orchards, slashed and burned fields, but left the private home untouched, for it was the land to be destroyed. Before leaving this festive board behind to go forward, they were ordered to systematically ruin every munitions factory, business, warehouse, the railroads. This was Sherman's "scorched earth policy". Well-fed, his own army of 60,000 plus a cavalry of 5500 moved forward like a scourge of locust crunching its way toward the east coast.

When President Lincoln appointed General Grant to head all Union armies, Federals now held in its prison camps a total of 65,000 Confederates. Although the North fielded twice as many troops as did the South, its thinning ranks could use fresh troops. Grant proposed a parole plan to return the imprisoned to their separate lines. The Confederate reluctantly agreed as they were overburdened in their camps – more so then the Union. A massive exodus began. As thousands of Andersonville captives resembled walking skeletons – many weighing scarcely more than 100 pounds, Captain Wirz ordered better rations for the most fit who could walk out to the depot – one-half loaf of bread and a pint of black-eyed peas, or more meat and molasses for the cornbread. A little weight improved appearances. Initially 28 detachments were organized and marched down the red dirt road as each train of cattle cars pulled into the village depot. Sixty tattered men with their meager possessions holding tight their 2 day dole of rations crowded into each compartment. Those unable to board that day marched back to camp to await another. By September only 6,000 Federals occupied the compound but the stockade's massive gates continued to open and close for the new arrivals coming in from recent battlefields near and far. The big September news at Andersonville would be chortling talk of Sherman's great success in his plan to march to the sea. Captive Yankees arriving to Andersonville in sweltering heat would inform the boys in tattered blue of the General's July capture of Atlanta, of evacuation of its 13,000 citizens, of the battle in front of the Capitol. (John Mann's brother Christopher of the 7th Iowa infantry fought in this one, but John likely knew nothing of that as he was on guard duty at Tilton with the 17th Iowa.)

October 13, 1864 – the Tilton Captives – 200-300 from the 17th Iowa infantry (only one-half of these would live to reach their Iowa homes) marched through the north gate to behold their home for the duration – Pvt. John Mann among them. Marching alongside him were some Iowa neighbors, Germanville men in Company D – Angsted, Frasher, Miller, Schinadak, Thompson, all like himself, volunteering for

Mr. Lincoln's army at age 18 or 19. These were corn-fed boys who came to detest this southern rice diet served on a plank if plate were wanting. Other Company D captives – most still in their teens – had registered with the Brighton address, the Mann's family P.O. address in Walnut township. Other Iowans had arrived 6 months earlier while the 5th infantry camp was still being built log by log – the 5th Iowa Infantry mem who had fought at Chickamauga, and some captives of the 4th Iowa Infantry.

The first then, the 17th would notice this October morning at Andersonville was not the daily ration wagon but a scraggly looking thing called a "dead line," this one today still damaged due to the August devastating flood taking out some of its posts. Driven into the red ground 19 feet from the logged palisade wall, its uncertain wavering line provided certain warning – you, soldier, are a dead man felled on the spot by sentry gun fire if you tried to push beyond it. Few did.

Unlike the summer population explosion in the stockade, the compound now had reasonable space to accommodate these new captives from Tilton. October prison population 6,000 down due to a new parole policy proposed by General Grant. There were fewer tents with wider lanes between them. New barracks had just been constructed by slave labor at the south end of the stockade, but the ruined dead line had not been restored for the uninitiated safety's sake for prisoners had swiped even more posts for their little cooking fires.

But at noon these new Tilton captives took quick notice of the ration wagon coming in the north gate. Were rations in short supply? They had yet to learn that it behooved a man to press forward with haste for his handout even if it was only the detested rice and one ounce of bacon. Rations often gave out before some captives got even that. However, a subtler had built lean-to to market his goods – for a price. Growing season still on the South, villagers brought in their root vegetables. Sugar, coffee, molasses, tobacco were also sold as was some chicken and bacon. Guards easily smuggled in eggs – 25 cents each.

These meals had to be cooked on tent site – on stingy fires of two pieces of split pinewood. As some rations came in uncooked as the bit of meat and cornmeal needing camp fires, so many that their roiling black smoke day after day smudged faces of the captives only a little less black than those of the slave crews still at work in the compound to repair flood damage. The corn ration was welcomed by most except for the fact that the captive had no cob filter, and its rough grind in the meal was abrasive to the already painful gut raw from eternal bouts of dysentery and diarrhea.

Some compassionate tent mates sometimes offered to wash soiled garments in Stockade Creek coursing across the south end of the compound or to whittle a home-made crutch for an amputee and to tote the sufferer his daily ration were he too weak to walk to the mess wagon for his own. But those kind men could do only so much for one of their own in deep distress. And the infirmary newly set up inside the stockade could not keep up with the requests for help as death and disease remained a constant. Daily long lines moved slowly forward into the tent colony for admission to the hospital. Too few doctors with too few beds and too few medicines simply could not keep up with the demand. It was known as teeth loosened and leg stiffened to solicit folk medicine – doses of vinegar for scurvy, turpentine fluid from a tapped pine for pine- pitch for diarrhea. The compound had to deal with mosquito-borne diseases, fevers and pneumonias. Even superficial wounds surely became life threatening for gangrene was rampant; its putrid smell of infection and maggots in the pus announcing an amputation was imminent. Suicides occurred now and then by slitting one's own throat, or a suspender hanging but more likely by deliberately walking past the dead line and daring the wall sentry to shoot.

Bouts of depression were all too common; the babbling, the violent rages, the crazy talk, the catatonic faces. The doctors called it "nostalgia" until the chief surgeon finally named it "mental depression."

Undoubtedly John Mann numbered among this group of the clinically disturbed, for Mann's military records show that his lifetime "nervous prostration" dating from the battle of Champion Hill was the harbinger. He surely must have been reported to the hospital staff for his strange behavior observed by his comrades. He would sicken but he did not die like other members of his regiment for it is reported that of the 17th IA imprisoned at Andersonville 50% never lived to reach home. Records show that in late October, 45 captives died every day; as they took nothing with them to their burial trenches, camp survivors confiscated their lice loaded blankets for winter was coming on. Wirz said prepare. A few even dug two feet beneath their tents as better wind protection.

November blew in bitterly cold. Captives bundled in blankets and rubber ponchos huddled together for warmth in ethnic groups – English, German, French, Dutch, Irish – for social conversation. Comrades of Iowa's Germanville would seek the German speaking klatch, of course. This group also better understood Captain Wirz's garbled English. When able, John Mann would naturally park himself with this band to listen to news from outside, but mostly news from inside – tales of war, gripe and gumption, but likely little of God's love for the captive for such daily suffering in this prison did little to strengthen faith or hope.

It appeared November's escape attempts lacked success for of the 11 so far who tried it, all were returned to the camp for punishment; the blood hounds had improved. Of August's 103 who escaped, the dogs brought back only 63. What was better – tunneling out, or making a break for it at the busy gates now providing a chance? For hundreds of new battlefield captives were being imprisoned at Sumter, and at the same time the paroled prisoners awaiting release but under oath had more freedom to move in and out of camp on some detail of duty until their trains pulled into the depot. But Wirz harshly laid down the law about insiders gathering near the gates.

Up in Washington D.C., Abraham Lincoln got re-elected as President of the Union. Down in Georgia, Sherman's army still marched toward the Atlantic, laying waste the land. The prisoner parole policy accelerated, and on November 11, Sumter marched 841 parolees to the depot to the trains to be transferred to the Millen prison. Corporal John, the flag bearer of the 5th IA was one of these, and he gratefully swung aboard believing he would never see Andersonville again. This was not to be the case.

December 1864, rain and cold cheered no one; nor did the arrival of new captives crowding in improve larder or elbow room. Scanty fires fueled from the thinning pineys scarcely warmed bare hands let alone poorly clad bodies: The first day of December, of 1359 men in the hospital 116 died that day. Burial crews at the dead house loaded 20 corpses at a time on the charnel wagon and drive off to dig trenches near the cemetery. On December 22, Sherman's army reached the coast and surrounded Savannah. The General then telegraphed a message to His Excellency President Lincoln saying he was gifting Savannah to him as a Christmas present, together with 25,000 bales of cotton, a commodity desperately needed by the industrial North. In this sweep of Georgia, Sherman had only _____casualties: _____killed, _____ wounded, _____ missing. And this in his 46th day marching 400 miles from Atlanta to Savannah.

The next day, December 23 was the birthday of John Mann, a battle scarred veteran at age 22. For him, a larger ration from the wagon would have been gift enough if he could have had it. Hunger, to an Iowa farm boy of plenty must have been agonizing. What day and month was it that a hapless dog darted through the creaking gate opening to receive new captives, for he, John joined a passel of half-starved prisoners to chase and capture it for a fait of fresh meat roasting on the coals. But the dog fled through the gate unharmed. My own Grandmother, Maggie Mann Gillet, told her papa's story of this Andersonville experience to the family dozens of times. I myself heard

it again and again. So to me – child and adult – I believed it to be true, and still do.

Did John Mann and comrades receive better rations on the 25th for the Christmas dinner? The diary of George, the Tilton captive of the 5th IA, shows his meal consisted of cornbread, rice and molasses while mess-mate Amos penned that his dinner was a 3 inch square of cornbread, a pint of peas, and two ounces of cooked beef. It may be supposed John Mann's holiday meal was similar or it may have been only bread from the short ration issued that day. The very next day the 5th IA flagbearer, Corp. John showed up again after 44 day absence. From Millen prison he had been transferred to Thomasville on the Floridian border during its early stage of construction, but this camp was immediately abandoned when the South saw that Savannah had been taken by Sherman whose plans likely would lead straight up the coast to reach the Confederate capital, Richmond, VA. So, Corp. John and his comrades had been back from whence they came – Andersonville.

For the first 3 months of 1865, Andersonville prison struggled with inclement weather and general malaise. General Grant's exchange prisoner proposal adopted by The Confederacy continued as both North and South noted thinning ranks at roll call. This agreement involved an even exchange of captives – man for man – to be returned to their former lines. The project had begun in October but the rush to the gates had dwindled since that mass exodus because the numbers did not add up. A shortage occurred somewhere. The South, cognizant of the fact that Northern armies were three times larger than its own, was shaken. Camp Sumter's prison population was shrinking; even 16 of its cannon were transferred to Millen's new stockade. Only the more healthy of its captives reached Millen, for those who had no coin to bribe or who were afflicted and weakened by disease and dysentery, and especially scurvy, were retained at the Post; presumably to fatten or to receive their life-saving doses of vinegar.

After the conquest of Atlanta and Savannah, Sherman set out to conquer more – the Carolinas. The small remnant of the 17th IA who had furloughed or escaped the disaster at Tipton had rejoined Sherman's army in Savannah for the northward march. Burning, burning along that route private home and farm burst into flames and fired were bales of cotton stored awaiting the end of Lincoln's blockade of coastal ports for shipment to Europe's cotton mills. Suggestion was even entertained at Charleston, site of the Rebels first assault of 4 years earlier to not only destroy that capital but to salt the ancient warriors outlying fields to forever ruin crop growth in that soil. Columbia, looted and left in ashes, fell. The army marched on with a vengeance.

At long last the day John Mann hoped for finally arrived. With its dying breath Andersonville exchanged him – one Yankee soldier for one Confederate soldier – to return to his unit. Since October when the great exodus began, hundreds of detachments kept the massive gates creaking on its hinges. Now finally they opened for him. His military files which I have read report that the exchange came April 1-5, 1865. Had poor health of body or mind kept him in until now? Packing small stuff and a dole of rations, he marched the red dirt road to the village depot last seen by him 5 ½ months ago. Pulling himself into a crowded cargo car, he found a space to hunker down among the tattered and worn bound for freedom to Jacksonville, Florida, at the end of this train ride. Old Glory at the Union camp would wave him in.

It is known from Corp. John Whitten's diary that Capt. Wirz sent out John and his detachment to the Andersonville depot on April 4, and their train moved out at 10 o'clock. Could John Mann have been on this train? The corporal pens in his diary this story on that day, the 4th. At one depot the slow train passed a bevy of young women waiting for their train for their day trip. Lunch baskets swung on their arms. As the exchange train chugged by, ragged veterans in cargo cars blew kisses at

the fair ladies on the platform who in turn pelted these impudent Yankees by flinging their sandwiches and pastries at them.

Better this butter & biscuit from these Southern folks than what those exchanged Federals left behind at the Andersonville Prison – the imprisonment of 45,000 Union soldiers, 12,000 of these dead of disease, malnutrition, exposure and over-crowding (it was built to accommodate 10,000 but it held a population of 32,000 at one time just last August); and all this in its 14 months of existence.

Pvt. John Mann of Iowa may never have heard these statistics and he may have never heard that one-half of the 209 Tilton captives died (about 35% of all prisoners died) in Andersonville, or of what – gangrene, pneumonia, intestinal sickening, that great scourge – scurvy? Had all of his Company D made it out the first week of April as he had? I was to learn from correspondence received from the Andersonville Historical Society in 1986 that Andrew Nicholson of the 17th IA Co. D about 10 days before the prison ceased to exist escaped the stockade on April 25. Just how is unknown to me. Perhaps a shortage of guards, or maybe the blood hounds have gone to near feeding grounds. But it was reported he waded through Florida swamps until he found Union lines at Fernandina where he reported for duty.

Nor would John Mann know that the last official to his post was its commandant, Capt. Wirz on May 5. The next day the Federals arrested him at his Home. But it is very likely that John Mann and most captives who survived Andersonville knew – if they read newspapers of that day – the details of Wirz's last days the fall and winter of 1865. His military trial began in September in Washington, D.C. President of the court was Lew Wallace, the Union General (and later author of Ben Hur). Capt. Wirz and his two unpaid lawyers heard the charges – injuring the health of Federal prisoners, and murder in violation of the laws of war. His sentence: hanging. On November 11th he stroked a stray cat sharing his cell and donning a black robe, walked

to the gallows constructed in an enclosed courtyard. Spectators climbed trees to watch.

The site of that hanging is now occupied by the Supreme Court of the U.S.A.

John Mann, private in Co. D of the 17th IA infantry became an exchanged prisoner of Andersonville Prison on April 1, yet his War Department Pension record extended this event to April 1-5. In any case John was sent to and remained with the Union Army in Jacksonville, Florida for the entire month of April 1865.

In the Yankee camp he must have learned – that the Rebel capital, Richmond, VA had fallen, and in ashes – that at Virginia's Appomattox Court House on April 9, Confederate General Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Grant who gifted each Confederate cavalryman his own horse to take home for the plowshare, and to war no more – that 9 days later in North Carolina, Confederate General Johnston surrendered to General Sherman's army (which included the remnant of the 17th IA Regiment) – that Jefferson Davis, the Confederacy President, was captured in Georgia – that the U.S. capital Washington D.C. was the target of Rebel conspirators – one of whom, the crazed actor John Wilkes Booth, crept behind Lincoln in the Presidential box at the Ford Theater and fired a bullet into his head – and that the next morning of April 15 the President of the U.S. died.

The war was over – at fearful cost.

	Union	Confederacy
Total in Service	2,213,303	1,050,000
Battle deaths	140,444	74,524
Other deaths in Service	224,097	59,297
Non-mortal woundings	281,881	?

Bands playing military tunes led the parade. Veterans marched into view – in new blue and in faded field uniforms – the strong armed and one-armed. Flowers were strewn before them as they marched to the White House for President Andrew Johnson's salute. Spectators on bleachers and up on lamp posts cheered all – the gaudy uniformed Zouaves, George Armstrong Custer's cavalrymen with red kerchiefs round their necks, the 200,000 veterans from all the Union armies, including those led by Generals Grant and Sherman which included a mere remnant of the 17th IA Regiment. Its total enrollment at Keokuk, IA on Mar 20, 1862 numbered 1085. Of these 45 were killed in battle, 246 wounded (John Mann was one of these – at Champion Hill), 121 died of battle wounds or disease and 315 captured (most at Tilton, GA. And John Mann was one of these).

This D.C. Grand Review celebrating the Union victory in the War between the States continued on March 24.

John Mann mustered out the next day in Davenport but the 17th IA infantry was not discharged until later.

John Mann, 18 years old the day he volunteered in the U.S. army was now 22. He had served 3 years and 2 months under orders to guard the captured railroads of the South so vital to the Confederacy to enable it to continue the rebellion. Down along the line of time John would receive a disability pension from the government he defended in the amount of $19 per month.

Civil War Results: President Lincoln preserved a nation, the USA. Jefferson Davis failed to make a nation – the CSA.

While all this was going on in April in the nation, what was going on in Pvt. John Mann's little world in Florida? The writer knows of only government recorded references. The Department of Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Record and Pension Office, War Department, dated March 23, 1895. Note conflicting reports of John Mann's muster out record:

> "Apr 30/65 muster role bears remark m/o Apr 15/65 by reason of expiration of term of service (illegible) muster roll for May (illegible) 1865 reports him sent to state."
>
> It is known Godfred Miller of same 17th IA in same D Co. in same squad Mess was m/o Apr 15/65

The same document goes on to report – "POW record show him captured at Tilton, Georgia Oct 13/64 confined at Andersonville, Georgia date not given EX Apr 1-5/65. Paroled at Jacksonville, Florida Apr 28/65. Reported at CGB Md May 14/65 sent to BB May 17/65 and reported there May 14/65 May 23/65 sent to CMO of Iowa May 28/65." Yet the same document in column 2 of 3 reports that John Mann "M out May 26, 1865 with detachment".

Just where John Mann was the 2 days before his discharge on May 26 is unknown to me. Perhaps he was enroute to Davenport where he mustered out. But it is known the remnant of his 17th IA was in Washington D.C. ready for the great parade. Preparations had been made for this Grand Review. Grandstands and bleachers had been constructed along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capital to the White House, pontoons and cannon polished for showing, horses groomed and decorated, bands organized, flags unfurled and examined. The morning of May 23 army brass assembled on grandstands, great crowds – including children dismissed from school for the occasion.

MANN

Iowa Hist
Civil War
Family
Calvin Fullerton Dodd

TOP crest

THEME BOOK

college rule with margin

32 SHEETS 10½ X 8 IN

GEN. MDSE.
DODD
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JOHN

John Mann b. 1843 (d. 1913) in Ger.
(another Pat drafted; I went instead) Co D. IA. 17th Inf. priv.
Mary Coddington b. 1850 (d. 1889) in Mich.
married May 20, 1871 at
Day (Wash Co.) Ks by Rev. J. Levan

↓

Sister Neire Jan Coddington b. 1844 (d. 1890) in St. Joe Co. Leonidas, Mich.
married —— Sawyer, had 2 sons.

IN KANSAS

1875 the John sr Manns in Clifton Twp with 3 children -
Will, Maggie, John
after the John sr Mann lived in Walnut Twp Jeff Co,
Ia. after Civil War - last home 1865
1875 other Clifton Twp. names:
Attel Kapp - Prussia
Frank Stapleton - Ire
Mary Finnegan -
Janet Adam - Scot
Wm. Groom + Euphemia w/ Stella, Ralph, Carol, Walter
1880 nearby Sherman Twps. had Maggie's girlhood chums
Orlando Sawyer + Nancy w/ Fred, Ida, Emma, Etta, Pl., Frank
(This is not Neire's husband)

KS. - DAY STATION + John sr Mann
1890 - Wm. Groom knew J.M. sr from 1878-90
J.W. Mowry (in mil. affidavits) also lived here.
1891 - shows Flats as residence of Jno Mann
1892 - but res. of J. Mann jr is now in Gardner where
sister Mag. Kemler "Aunt" lived; then he moves
to Hartford the same year. [Dau Maggie is 16]
1893 - Mary, w appears to go to asylum. Where?

Christopher Mann's son's John's son's John

Another JOHN MANN s/o CHRIS →

Uncle Chris & Aunt Catherine (Wendling) Mann had a son named John Frederick Mann. From Ia. they went to Lyons Co. Ks ca. 1878. ~~(Do this not~~

Who is Mary Sims of family lore? [See Mary Simons in Leonidas, Mich.] →

1885 - st. census Wash Co., Ks. There is no John Mann in CLIFTON twp. Try Sherman, or Sheridan Twp. [MOVED ON TO - Barnhor, Hartford

Did Mary M Coddington teach in Clifton twp. 1870 when her bros. Chas & Ed Coddington were there? ?

Ck. Mich 18— census for
MARY SIMONS of Leonidas, Mich

Mr. Mrs. [illegible] Simons of Lawrenceburg, Miss.

Iowa Hist.

IOWA HIST.

Iowa History.

Iowa: Home for Immigrants

Orig Fr.
1763 ceded to Sp.
1800 " back to Fr.
1803 " to U.S. in Louisiana
1812 embraced in Terr. of Miss.
1834 became part of Terr of Mich.
1836. " " " " " Wisc.
1838, Je. 12. - newly org. as Terr of Ia.
1846 Dec 28 - adm to Union.

Iowa means "The Beautiful Land" in Ind Lang. Occupied by the Iowa Tribe, Constant war - fare with Sioux to the north. Next to the Sioux Ioways were once most numerous & powerful of all from Miss R to Mo. R. Reduced to 1500 by wars, Whisky & small pox; Driven out by Sacs & Foxes who took poss of hunting grounds. Ia moved w. & finally beyond Mo. R. Blackhawk, Sioux chief; Wapello, his subordinate.

White pop of Ia 1840 = 43,114; 1844 = 75,152.

Skunk River - Ig principal interior R; runs S-E. 450 m.

977.7 T88h Hist of Ia. Tuttle & Durrie, 1876.

JEFFERSON Co. - Set 1836, org. 1839. Co seat - Fairfield, 1839; 1st sch dist org 1847; 1st mill 1837 on Cedar R. Timber along Skunk R & Big Cedar R. Blue grass virgin prairie. Skunk R flows thru Walnut Twp & Lockridge Twp. Good 30' wells & Springs Good bldg stone. Schools in Fairfield, 1839. Germanville - a fine farming community in Walnut Twp.

WASH. Co. - 1st set by people from Ill. - 1835.
Skunk R - lots of timber. Lots of prairie
Brighton - 11 mi SE of Wash; near Skunk R. p
R. provided excellent mill sites

IOWA HISTORY
G979.1777 Washington Co. Portrait & Biog.
W 274p0 Album 1887

WASH. CO.
BRIGHTON TWP - org 1844, 1st earliest settlement co. 1st set - 1837 but grew slowly due to Indians. Anglo names before 1840. Largely timber & Skunk R. Good bldg stone. mailing address as John Philips Mann
CITY OF BRIGHTON - Laid out 1840, 1st store 1839 in log bldg. 1st school house 1841. Jno Phil Mann "traded" here - bought goods - as closer 1837 - 300 Ind. lodges located there; Ind. generally peaceable. (WASHINGTON COUNTY)
Settlement: open, log cabins chinked with clay, puncheon floor, stone fireplace, coat clay chimney, fletches of bacon hung from rafters
Thrown open for white set by Black Hawk treaty of 1832; but all lacked courage so near Ind line until 1835: Chief Wapello in 1837. Drove some set out & burned cabin

Germanville, Ia is in Jeff Co, Ia, between Fairfield & Brighton (Wash Co), but Brighton is the mail address. WASHINGTON Co has good farming - fruit, livestock. Settlement made ca 1839. Travel by ox - fording rivers. Dense forests - log cabins
CO SEAT

MANN - IN IOWA

Mann - Johann should be in Oh. ~~1844~~ 1845-46. bought Ia farm Jan 1, 1846

GL Catalog - microfiche for Jeff Co., Ia.
newspaper re death

1856 Census, Ia Jeff Co.

118 Mann, Philip b Wurtemb as 48 farmer People 10 yrs in Ia 10 Ergo - came here in 1846 Walnut twp
Mann, Philip naturalized 27 Mar. 1854

Hist. of Jeff. Co.

Mann, Christopher, farmer Sec 11 Sec 11 P.O. Brighton
b. 1835 Ger., to Am. 1845. M. Katherine Wendling in Jeff Co. 6 child - Magdalene, Katherine, John, Elizabeth, George, Christian. (This is "Aunt Kepmller" NO!) CHRIS Enl 1861 July 19 Iowa Co. K 7th I.V.I. served 3 yrs. Mustout - (1864?) NO! 8

Source ???

Principal battles - Belmont, Ft Henry, Ft Donelson & Shiloh

Christopher Mann ? OR son John?
Elected Clerk of Walnut twp. 1876, 4 entries; held office of Township Assessor, Trustee, & school offices. Owns 146 A.

HIST OF JEFF Co. - pioneers 1832 - 1854.

1832 - Ft with Sac & Fox - called Black Hawk Purchase

1835 - Skunk R settlements - many wild bees in woods S.R. Filled 3-40 gal barrels of honey to sell.

1836 1st log cabin of Isams & Conestoga wagons. Prairie sod - 3 yoke oxen on

HIST. MS - MAIN

breaking plow; Claims. Cornbread exclusively. Pea vines, crab, hazel, plum trees. Puncheon floor, clapboard door. Cows & butter.

1836-37 severe winters & snow. Ate bark of slippery-elm for ~~cows~~ sheep from starving. Ind. came only as stragglers & beggars. 100 mi to nearest mill - resort to hominy blk, for corn dodgers or johnny cakes. Govt lands Nov 1838; 1st sales of

Hewed log or frame house, rag carpets. 1st preaching ME 1837-8 cabin & meeting house, on a Wed. Lined hymns. Class formed.

Sch at farm - 18 pupils, 3 mos - reader, grammar, arithmetic

1838. Geog. Webster's speller. Spelling matches held. Apple trees planted.

1840 Trokell mill on Cedar Cr - 1st - he was a fiddler & dance. Tremendous flood in Aug on Cedar Cr, & again in 185-1, esp on Sk R. washing away houses & implements - 15' h.

Skunk R (orig called Checaiguat Sac & Fox name for Skunk & said to mean same as Chi-ca-go !) burr & red oak, walnut maple, hickory, ash, birch

1858 1st RR.

6 notable "hurricanes" - wind storms [prob tornadoes]

1842 - gr. trees twisted off; livestock lifted high onto pastures, & dashed to death

1851 (rec. of Fairfield). 3-4 o'clock from SW. hickory trees twisted off like weeds; houses gone.

1853 + 1858 + 1878 - tornadoes as above.

1839 - Fairfield co seat f.: 1st brick house - 1843;

Pop 1840 - 110 } business
Pop 1847 - 65 } 6 dry goods
2 taverns 1 tinsmith 3 groc
2 chair makers 2 drugs
2 livery stables 2 hotels
8 cab. & sm
wagon shops
1 bank where money was

1842 - dry goods merchant at F. robbed by cut of coat tail & bur in brush but he recovered. Robbers sent to prison.

1854 - big enough (boy) to wear "store-clothes"

A Matter of Curiosity - No mention of Germanville - Why? Was it called later Pleasant ——?

Trav Greene Co, OH 1840, 1850

MANNS IN IA.

Where? Trv Greene Co.

1. It appears the Manns 1st settled in Ohio after coming to Am from Ger, 1845. [from son Philip Mann's obit.] They may have followed Johannes & Christina's family - the Johannes Walliser's - to Am. as they arr 1840. Christina M. Walliser, mother, is known to have lived with ? in Ia with Johannes & Christina Mann, & is buried at Meth Cem, Germantown, Ia. 1859. Manns 2 youngest - Mary & Jacob - were born in IA. 1849 & 1851.

2. Manns homesteaded near Germantown Jeff Co Villa (mail address is Brighton in Wash Co.). I saw TAX RECEIPTS at Homer Mann's of Brighton (1984) showing [Johann] Philip Mann's ownership of 160A for 1849 and 1850.

Tax Receipts: JEFF CO.

a. June 6, 1849. Rec'd of Philip Mann #3.25 tax in personal prop. & lands, to wit: Sec 24 T. 73 R. 8 40 A and Sec. 23 T. 73 R. 8 120 A

(Same as above)

b. Dec. 24, 1850 Rec'd of Philip Mann #3.38 tax in personal prop & lands, to wit: Sec 23 T. 73 R. 8 120 A
Sec. 24 T. 73 R 8 40 A

SEE DOCUMENTS for copy of Walnut Twp. & Mann homestead.

? NOTE Deed Record #78 Jeff Co. shows Philip Mann bought his first 80A [Sec. 24 T. 73 R. 8 - west ½ of SW Qtr), Jan. 1, 1847

I have photo copy Feb. , 1846

MANUS IN IA.

DEATH OF THE IMMIGRANT ANCESTOR

JOHN PHILIP MANN b. 1808

I read this penciled copy at farm of Mrs. Homer Mann — Sept 1984 at orig. homestead of J. Mann d. 1867 age 59

FAIRFIELD, IA. LEDGER, APR. 18, 1867

"We learn that Phillip Mann, aged 59 yrs, a native of Wurtemburg, Ger. but a citizen of Walnut Twp., Jeff Co., Ia. for 20 yrs. was drowned near his residence on the 9th. He was working in a field at 3 o'clock & not coming home at night, a search was made. On Thurs. following his body was found in Sulphur Slough, a body of back water from the Skunk River!!!! He was buried on Fri. last. He left considerable property."

Copied from Darlene & Homer Mann's records. Question: What was left out.... in the copying? RESEARCH this. (I dup - in Des Moines)

ADDENDUM: My observation shows that Phillip's son-in-law JACOB WENDLING also drowned in Skunk River just 8 mos. later (OCT 9) in Nov or Dec of 1867! He was first husband to Phillip's dau Magdalena ("Aunt Kemler") Mann (for 6 years) who later married John Kemler (gdf. of Harold Kemler) - this was "Aunt Kemler" of family lore. Both John Phillip Mann & this son-in-law Jacob Wendling are buried in the Meth Cem. at Germanville, Ia.

Reported by Homer Mann 9/1985.

What is the story here?

LDS. HIST. HIST Wed 4/24/84

Johann Philip Mann
Walnut Twp.
JEFF CO., IOWA

977.794 H2t
Hist of Jeff Co, Ia, 1879.

Iowa Hosp for Insane - Mt Pleasant, Henry Co
Completed Mar 1, 1861 - 100 patients admitted 3 mos
[Became U.S. at Independence. 6.1872] HISTORY
Until close of Black Hawk war 1832, land belonged to Ind. They toiled not, neither did they spin: Hunt. Occupied the land but improved it not. Sweat of thy brow - God's command - lost on them. Sauk & Fox in E. Ia
1835 settlements in Skunk R valley. Many bee-trees. Made honey-barrels from linn trees: Pioneers lived in Conestoga wagons until cabins built: Prairie-sod broken by plow pulled by 3 yoke oxen. Corn yield 12 bu A.
Potatoes planted. Corn bread. Squatter raised patch of corn. Puncheon floors. Cows & milk avail. Some folk had to survive on bark of slippery-elm. By 1836 Ind. left. Hog & hominy meals & wild honey. Hominy-block - hole burnt in log butt, like druggists mortar.
Log cabins. no nails. Mud & stick chimney. Fire-place used for cook. 1837 - many came. Rough & rude.
1st rel held by Meth mins from Ill 1837-38: ~~Ba~~
Meet on Wed. in home. Table, The pulpit. No organ. Rev gave out the hymn, 2 lines at a time: Class formed.
Orchards planted.
Flood in Jeff Co 1840 1851 much damage along Skunk R.

Note:

BRIGHTON, IA.

Sept 15, 1985 I visited Darlene + Homer Mann, staying at their home overnight. Homer is the fourth generation on this place - has been farmed 113 years, altho they do not think John Phillips ever owned this place, + was not the old homestead as Harold Kemler believes. They believe the ancestor's farm was on the eastern slope of the hill, the same hill as the Meth Ch cemetery at Germanville. [See Walnut Twp. map.]

See Sec 23 & Sec 24 on map for Homestead

NOTE:

A visit at this ME cem. shows gravestone for 1. Johann Phillip Mann (2. Jacob Wendling + wife son-in-law = both drowned in the Skunk R. 8 mos. apart in 1867 ! - (3. Christina Magdalena Wallisier (mother of Christina Mann) d. 1859. (4. Jacob Mann b. 5 Dec. 1851 - d. 30 Mar. 1858. - age 7 son of John Phillip Mann

Darlene believes this is a Free Meth. Cem. It is loc. N. of Germanville (which we visited - only 2 or 3 bldgs now) - very small + all Ger. graves.

Homer's farm shows its age - run down. At midnight hooting owl seemed appropriate, as did the huge spectral tree in the Cem. An old Indian trail crossed this place. Homer has plowed up perfect tomahawk head + a large spear point (which I saw) on this place.

Tomahawk ||

CHRISTOPHER MANN

MANNS IN CIVIL WAR

1. See DOCUMENTS for JOHN MANN'S War Records & Pension File, & its analysis by me.

2. See DOCUMENTS for print-out (via Harold Kemler) of Christopher Manns letter dated Oct 11, 1862, Mississippi, to his father Johann Philip Mann. He was in CO. K, 7th IA. INF. Mustered in Jl. 2, 1861 [8 mos before John Mann] at Burlington. [This may help to explain why his father did not want to lose another good son in Philip who accord. to family lore was drafted so he sent the Dullard John instead.] He engaged in BATTLES of Belmont (237 casualties), Ft. Henry, Ft. Donelson, Shiloh, siege of Corinth, Rome Cross Rds, Dallas, New Hope Church, Big Shanty, Kenesaw Mtn, Nuck-a-Jack Creek, siege of Atlanta, battle on 22nd of July in front of Atlanta, Sherman's campaign to the ocean, thru Carolinas to Richmond, & thence to Louisville, Ky where he mustered out here July 12, 1865. He was later elected Clerk of Walnut Twp. 1876; also held offices of Township Assessor, Twp. Trustee, various school offices. Anns 146A. Sec 11
[This info obtained at Homer Manns of Iowa 1984] How documented

3. Also at Homer Manns I read on 9/15/84 in Iowa an old letter written by WILLARD MANN 4 (CHRIS 3 CHRIS 2 JOHANNES PHILIP 1) to his father Chris 3 wherein he spoke of John (my ancestor) Manns sojourn in "ANDERSONVILLE" prison in GA. This was the first written reference to incident altho Maggie Gillet spoke of the Andersonville imprisonment sojourn.

NOTE

MANNS IN CIVIL WAR

	1860 IA Census	CO	TWP
p. 150	Mann, Christopher	JEFF	Walnut t
p. 155	Mann, Philip	JEFF	Walnut t

Draft Law 1863 or 64

John Sr Mann, in Andersonville

Maggie told of John's being sent to War instead of drafted brother Philip (who was more valuable on the farm); capt by Confed; he nearly starved while imprisoned. Once a dog crossed the prison compound & all able-bodied troops turned it for food but failed in catching it. The day before the war ended a wagonload of Fed. Corpses were taken from the prison camp. These experiences must have profoundly affected his mind (see Jacob Wallizer's comment of 1895 affadavit in Pension File in DOCUMENTS); for later as husband & father in Wash Co. KS. John Sr Mann lined up neighbors (who humored or ridiculed him) & drilled them like troops in his mental confusion. John became resident of Old Soldier's Home in Ft. Leavenworth in 1899, dying there in 1913, one year after Maggie & dau. Frances & Chloe - age 9 - visited him in 1912. Buried in military cemetery - Ft Lv. - see photo.

John ent. Home abt 1899?

Note

Brother Philip became a farmer in Lyon Co - near Hartford - Ks. & died there in 1916. According to obit in local papers

PHILIP

jo

Obit Bro Rud Mann we had 9 children: Married Margret Henkle 1866 - Nov 4 at Ht Hartford Jly 20 1916 - [This bro. John our Mann ~~died 1916~~ at Leavenworth on Mar 21, 1913 - 3 yrs earlier] He came to Ks - to Leavenworth - in fall of 1877; 2 yrs later moved to Lyon Co Ks 1879 fall & settled virgin land on Eagle Creek just s. of Hartford - lived here till death 1916. He member of M.E. Church [Widow obit later 1931?]

nd

John Mann mustered at Germantown

Major Battles →

May 16 1863 Champion's Hill; wounded

Nov 63 Missionary Ridge, Tenn

June 63 Vicksburg Miss

Feb 63 Corinth, Miss

Oct 64 Captured at Selton, Ga RR.

Co D, 17th Ia. Inf.

See Geo Frasher, ed. of Boyleston, Ia news, detailed movements in these battles

& desch: for disability Dec. 15, '63, St. Louis
Frederick Spielman, 19, res. Germantown.
D. of disease 9/1/62 Clear Springs, Miss
Ezra Stoker, 27, res Jerusville. Killed in
action 5/16/63 (Champion's Hill)
Francis M. Thompson, 19. Wound slightly
at (Champ. Hill. Ins. at Jilton, Ga.
Wm Turner, 33. Kill in action 5/16/63 (Champ Hill

also
Jonathan Mann

Line officers of Co. D. Capt Clark R. Wever;
1st Lt. Addison A. Stuart; 2nd Lt. Geo. S.
Patterson.
Chaplain of 17th Inf. — Wm. H. Wilson, 36.
res. Washington.
Surgeons incl. Jacob H. Ealy, 36; Christopher
C. Buser, 31.

Casualties at battle of Champion's Hill. Research

BIOG - Geo. Frashe

Brighton, city of Wash Co, Ia. 5 1/2 m. NSW of Muscatine 1 mi. S of Skunk River

G 929.1777 V274po

PORTRAIT AND BIOG. ALBUM. OF WASH. CO. IA. 1887.

Pvt Champion Hill Battle captured at Jelton Ga

Geo. H. Frasher - ed. of Brighton News. b. O. 2/9/45. Mentions sis Rebecca B. husband k. by horse throw '71 near Germantown, Ia. His mother moved to Jewell Co., Ks. Enl. Co. D, 17th Ia. Vol. Inf. 1st engagement at Corinth: In the move on Jackson, Miss. 17th Reg was in advance. Participated in battles of Port Gibson (19th), Raymond, Champion Hills - reg. lost heavily here at CH HILL stacked only 63 guns at end of battle. It rec'd high praise from Gen Grant. Sent to vicinity of Vicksburg & took part in seige & capture. Fall 63 went to Memphis, Tenn, & Nov 23-24 on to Missionary Ridge. Wintered at Huntsville, Ala. Moved out May 64 to Kingston, Ga. Sent on guard duty. Oct 64 reg capt at Kingston, Ga. by Gen. Hood, & Geo. F. & others sent to Holly Grove, & later to Andersonville. Remain here 6 1/2 mos. & out of 300 or 209 men of his reg. to enter only 1/2 came out alive. Released Apr 65 & sent to Jacksonville, Fla, thence to Indiana

John Mann taken prisoner, Oct 13, 1864 at Jelton, Ga.

?? (same place as John Mann, Apr 28, 1865 ← SOURCE ?

→ after WAR T.E. ENDED ??

polis, Ind & Then Davenport, Ia.
Mustered out Je. 14, 65. Other source
says May 26, 1865.

Civil War - IOWA | MANN | CIVIL WAR COMPARED | GRUBB | OHIO

John C Mann (Dec 25, 1843 - d. 1913 or 16) | Co. D 17th Iowa Infantry | Mustered out May 3, 1865

Wm H Grubb (Oct 8 1844 - d. Dec 21, 1908) | Co E 30th Ohio " | Dec 29, 1864

DAVIS 7th 17th Inf. - Iowa MANN CO. D

2nd Brig, 3rd Div. 15th Army Corps under command of Gen. W T Sherman

1862 Enlisted Mar 20, 1862, age 18.

Wounded slightly Champyns Hill, Miss 5/16/63

Taken prisoner Tilton, Ga. 10/13/64

Mar Apr 1862 Reg. org. Keokuk. to St. Louis by steamer

5/62 Corinth, Miss.

9/62 Iuka & Jackson May 14/63

With Grant at Genl Clinton, Miss against Vicksburg Doin & duce part 3 & 4

Genl Sullivan

1863

3/63 Young's Point

5/63 Champyns Hill, Miss. Wounded 5/16 slightly.

Vicksburg

Nov 19 Arr Chattanooga.

Oct 25 TENN. Mission Ridge, Chattanooga

Jl-Oct Tilton, Ga. Taken prisoner Oct 13, 1864 at Tilton.

May 3, 1865 Mustered out, Davenport, Iowa.

(Earlier mustered out Mar 26, 1862).

(prob May)

1861 Enlisted Aug 19, 1861 AGE 17.

2nd Brig 1st Div. 15th Army Corps. 30th Ohio Co. E

org. Jerome, Union Aug 61

Camp Chase

Sept 2 Clarksburg Weston W Va.

" 6 Big Buck Bottom

Dec 25 Fayetteville

1862 Sept 14 South Mtn battle Maryland

Antietam, MD 1862

1863 1-63 joined Grant at Helena Ark. assign 3rd Brig 2nd Div of 15th Army Corps.

4/29/63 Haines Bluff.

May 63 Vicksburg until surrender May 20. Pursued Johnson to Jackson

Sept 26 joined Sherman via Memphis to Chattanooga

Oct 25 assault on Missionridge

Jan 64 furlough

May 20, 64 join Sherman at Kingston Ga.

Je 19 64 Kenesaw Mtn, GA. battle Je. 26th

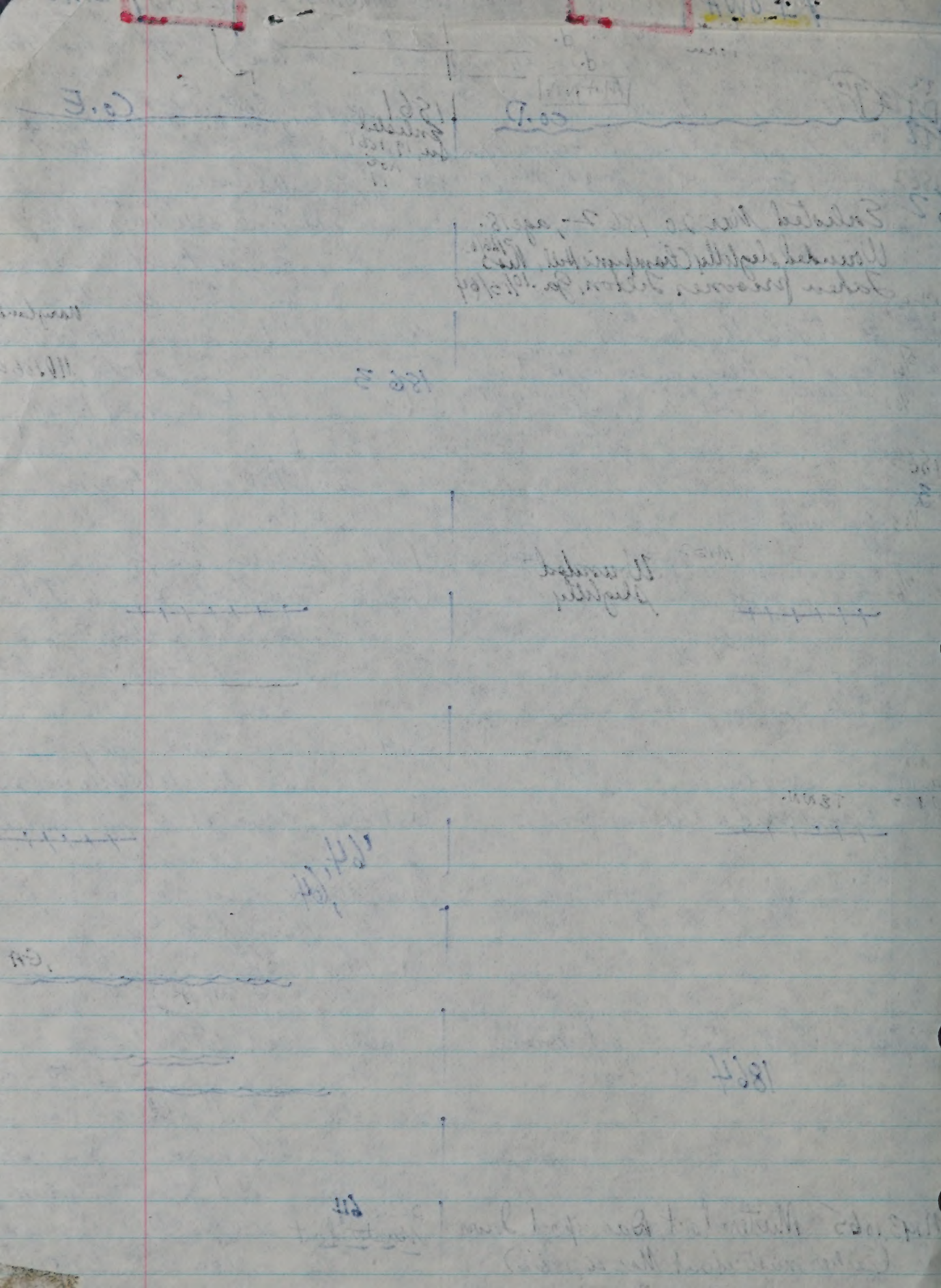
July 22 at Atlanta

Sept pursued Hood into Fla Ft McAllister assault to Carolinas via Savannah

Apr 14 capt Johnnie's army

Dec. 1864 Mustered out out to Wash via Richmond to Louisville, Ky Little Rock.

20 battles: Lookout



WAR HISTORY:

John Mann, Co. D, 17th Ia. Inf.

Bragg arr Jan 29 on Miss R. (to get to Vicksburg) & worked Jan 1863, 21st - landed Young's Point & worked few wks on canal - bayous infested w snakes, alligators, malaria, small-pox & measles broke out.

Nov 63. Missionary Ridge named for apostles sent by Presby - Cong. Missionary Bd to convert Indians. Lookout Mt & Raccoon Ridge so steep hard to get out of Chat to outside world by trains / buggy. Rosecrans in chg of Army of The Cumberland - he defeated Bragg at Iuka & won at Corinth against Van Dorn. By taking Atlanta Confed cut again, isolating Miss, Ala, & Ga from Carolinas & Va. [Sept 21 battle of Chickamauga - Rosecrans fled with army to Chattanooga badly mauled. Casualties appalling - N lost 16,170 k, w & miss; S lost 18,454, includ 2,316 k. - Confed won - retaking Lookout Mtn & holding Missionary Ridge just e. of Chat. Siege of 3 weary weeks - famine - soldiers grubbed dust for corn fallen from mule mangers. Beef became blockhouses; graveyard bones tossed out for rifle pits. Grant arr Chat Oct 23 & Sherman's troops in Sept, he himself Nov 15. Grant got full rations from Nashville. Grant, Sherman, Thomas, (Rosecrans relieved & command to Thomas Oct 19) W F Smith & Hooker all against Bragg. Battle of Orchard Knob Nov 23, of Lookout Mtn 24th, Miss Ridge 25th - Sherman. Grant & Sherman - all stripped for the fight - 2 da rations, no change of clothing, 1 blanket or coat per man. Penn remained solid, impregnable bastion for Union.

War acct in Ga & The Rebellion states 17th Ia. amply atoned for its misfortune at Iuka by charging enemy & capt flag of 40th Miss - Oct 25. On Sept 19 at Iuka unjustly censured by Gen Rosecrans. What happened at Iuka? What conduct? Smarting under this censure 17th had stern determination to wipe out the stain from its reputation.

(OVER)

by order of Rosecrans message

NOTE 17th IA INF.

Books about ANDERSONVILLE - 1 D.P.L

K138 an Kantor
973.771 McElroy, J. A Private Soldier's
M154a Experience.

973.771 Futch Hist. of Andersonville
F989fu

NOTE

John Mayn's 1891 claim #915541 (See DOCUMENTS):
Capt. Fulton, Ga
13 Oct. 1864. POW - apr. 65. Apr. 28 - Paroled at Jacksonville, Fla.
My-Je 1865. Muster roll says "he was sent to state" -
which means - ???

14 My 1865 Reported at C.G.B., Md.
17 My 1865 Sent to B.B. Md. or Ms? } NOTE
28 My 1865 Sent to C.M.O. of Ga.

Affadavit 1895 states his inability to work after war service - 1865
(?) 1893 has been to the asylum
for pension 1899 - 1913 Resident of Natl Military Home, Ft Lv. Ky.

card Aug 15 1890 3x5 card shows JM as "invalid"
Application # 915541 Certif # 899073

Write - Nov. 11, 1985

Nat'l Soc. of Andersonville
P.O. Box 65
Andersonville, GA. 31711
Ph. - (912) 924-2558
re JOHN MANN, Pensioner #899073
Co D. 17th Ia Vol Inf.
for his POW record if published.
Was he first at Holly Prison?

MANNS IN KS.

1. The soddy John & Mary reportedly lived in was prob. a dugout, known to have existed in Day condem, Wash Co ca 1871 + in —— as late as 1874.
2. John & Mary Coddington Mann married 20 May 1871 at Day, Wash Co. Ks by Rev. J. Levan, according to pension file
3. In Lyon Co - Waterloo twp - there is a WM & MARGARET MANN, with Ida M., p. 274
   Also a SAMUEL MANN in Jackson twp, p. 253
   Years?

MANNS IN K.S.

John MANN

Mann in Ks.

Note — From dugout to shanty + sodhouse

twin towns — Clyton - in Republic R valley on co. line - Clay & Wash
+ Vining on S. side of RR

on edge of vast plains w.

Old Clyton 1859-69. 1st set on Petis Creek 1856.
trad + trap. 1859 - named for Clyton, govt surveyor.
to build corner post for 1st Pony Exp.

1866 - one of early settlers Thos. Dugger of Shermantwp,
desc. of Julius Dugger credited w beg. 1st settlement outside
orig 13 Col in 1766 - known as Watagua Settlement, later
org. into Carter Co, Tenn. 1866 - 1st July 4 celebr
+ ladies of Sherm twp made flag of fabric bought in
Manhattan Ks.

Note — Clyton - Vining 1870-1880. Present site laid
out in 1870, Depot in fact 1872, RR. 1877

WASH Co. — 1st gr school + high school, both est. 1861 — Did Mary Coddington teach here?
as bros. Chas + Edw here at Clyton in 1870.

IA (over)

MANN

J. Mann - Iowa
P.O. Brighton (Brighton Twp in Washington Co
in Jeff Co).

Area 1st set by Morland 1839 who sailed Miss R & knew
Sam Houston + Davy Crockett.

Skunk R navigated to Miss + St. Louis - flatboats w pork
in barrels, flour as early as '43. Scourge of cholera in 50's.
Ind trail worn 1' deep by ponies. Many Inds, then child-
ren bow/arrow. Wild turkeys as late as 70's. Hunt blackberries

UNCLE WILL, JOHN & ROY

WILL MANN b. in Wash Co. Ks. July 20, 1874. d. age 58 at Basehor, Ks. Killed by falling tree while helping neighbor. Grew up in Hartford since 1892. Buried at Hartford.

JOHN C. MANN. b. Mar 4, 1877. d. Eureka, Mar 1944 Buried at Hartford.

ROY MANN. of Mankato, Minnesota. b. in Wash Co. Ks. July 15, 1884. G twin d. Oct. 14, 1887. Worked on dairy farm in Minn. Buried at Hartford.

Grandpa John Mann - after war homesteaded Clay Center (at Palmer) Wash Co. Ks. Lived in sodhouse built by him. Wife Mary Coddington of Battle Creek Mich. Taught school at Clay Center. She d. of cancer 1889 age 38 on June 1st. [All Coddington pictures taken in Union City, Mich).

Mann "UNCLE OLE"

1. Orlando, 3rd son of John & Mary Mann, b. in Wash. Co, Ks. July 30, 1879. "Ole" d. at Lyons, Ks. Aug 21, 1950. Interment there. Editorial: approx 300 wds. "A familiar Lyons character... innate sense of humor that was covered by an outward appearance of being mentally dull... spinning yarns about his vast cattle ranches... practically every new home in Lyons in last 30 yrs or more... did construction [or] laborer]... wrote name on joists, adding "The Kansas Boy Wonder." Dress in overalls, denim jacket, carried a cane (finally became useful, but in his young it was part of his setup only for effect. Quiet, unobtrusive. He simply enjoyed life, & the poker face with which he discussed his imaginary affairs marked him as a clever actor. The world is lacking in persons who can make their fellowmen smile. We trust that Ole Mann is receiving a reward in the hereafter for all he did to spread harmless good humor in this little [illegible] this world." - S. H. J. 1 steel plate in head. Hurt in explosion

Uncle Ole made 2 steel plate silver plate

WASHINGTON Co. Ks.

1. Palmer appears to be on Twp. line — of SHERMAN TWP & SHERIDAN TWP. Pop. of Palmer in 1880 was ~~500~~ _____.
2. 1880 Ks. CENSUS for WASH. Co shows 11 TOWNSHIPS (in order as they appear on the microfilm roll).
   HANOVER; HALLENBERG; UNION; MILL CREEK; WASHINGTON; CHARLESTON; LITTLE BLUE; STRAWBERRY; SHERMAN; LINCOLN; CLIFTON.
   X SHERMAN (Palmer) TWP begins pg. ca 500
   X CLIFTON (Day)) TWP. " " 588
X 3. 1880 - No Mann, or Sawyer, or Coddingtons in Clifton Twp. WRONG. MANN family in Clifton 1880. St City
4. From CLAY CO MARRIAGE LICENSES 1866-1900 viewed at Amarillo, Tx. Public Library apr 87 no relevant MANN, CODDINGTON, OR SAWYER listed.

5. From Ks. Hist. COLLECTIONS VOL XII, ed Geo. W. Martin: read at Amarillo P.L. acc. to "Border Conditions 1850-60" address by A.B. Whiting Jul 1910
   1853 - Fort Riley est.
   1846 - Mormon trail to cont up Little
   1856 - Blue + Republican Rivers
   1857 - + Rep. Valley Settled
   Indian sign on Pete's Creek [, Leach] + at Parsons Creek (where Clifton would be built later)

X 1870 Ks Wash Co Clifton twp there is Chas + Ed Codington, bro + 1/2 bro to Mary Coddington Mann. Where is Mary?

Maternal

John Mann (b. Dec 23, 1843 ~~or 1844~~) GILLET-MANN
- sister Magdalena Kemler of Basehorsks
b. Litenburg, Ger. 6 yr old 1839. Came to Am age 6 1845 &
lived at Brighton, Ia. 31 yrs. Ks res. since 1876 -
near Basehor. [So her mother Christina did not move before Then.]

John's sis-in-law
Margaret Mann (nee Henkle) (wife of Philip Mann) b. Columbus, O. 12/23/1846.
Moved with her parents ( ) to Brighton, Ia. when
12 - (1858). M. to Philip Mann, 1866. Moved from Ia.
to Leavenworth, Ks. fall 1877. In '79 moved to Lyon Co.
settling on a raw piece of land on Eagle Cr. S. of (Hartford)
Philip d. 1916. She d. Feb 1, 1931

NOTES FROM MY
Mother's (Cloe) own lips before 1976

John Mann, Sr. - moved to Hartford, 1892 (acc to Will Mann's
obit) or 1894 (acc to Roy Mann's obit). (He came to Am, age 2)
dau. Maggie was then 16 {b. 1876 / 16 / 1892} moved to Hartford]

age 69 in 1913? When last saw living.
CLOE REMEMBERS - d. age 69 Old Soldier's Home, Leaven-
worth. - 1913. Bought Duckett farm on Four Mile
Creek, near Hartford about 1892.

These notes were penned while my
mother was still living. [bpne 1976; she d. 1979]

Philip Mann b Oct 17, 1841. Ges.
d. July 20, 1916 Buried Hartford
Came to Am with parents age 4 (1845) located Brighton.
M to Margaret Henkel (Hinkle) Nov. 1, 1866. m.
almost 50 yrs. 9 children - one. Frank, Catherine
+ Geo. Lived near Leavenworth 9 yrs. Moved to
Lyon Co fall 1880. 1881 res farm s. of Hartford.
M.E. mem. + mem. of A.O.U.W.
Frank H. Mann (s of Philip) b. Feb 28, 1880 in Leaven-
worth, Co. d. Oct. 24 ? of typhoid fever. bur. Hartford

Others from Brighton, Ia. were Jno + Philip + George
Hocks, Samuel Madden
, Maggie related to Hocks + Kemlers + Dutweilers

Jno Mann (cont'd). This must have had a profound negative effect on him, for later when married & losing mind he lined up neighbors & drilled them like troops. 18 age 17 when he went to war.
His widow in old age he retired to Old Soldiers Home at Ft. Leavenworth, Ks. (Maggie, Frances and Chloe visited him there in 1912 (1913), age 9). Died there & buried in Military Cemetery. Bro Philip became farmer in Lyon Co Ks. & died there. John & children inc. Maggie moved from Wash. Co. to near Hartford in 1892, Maggie age 16.
Prov correct

Coddingtons are Mary, Bob, Charlie, Geneva (Nevie), Maggie, dau of John & Mary (Coddington) Mann. b. near Palmer, Ks. Bros - Will, John, Orlando & twins Roy & Floy, the latter dying age 12. (Also Sis. Elyza d. as baby LEONIDAS, MICH. ???)
Mary Coddington, b about 1850 or 1851, perhaps in Sonidas, Mich. Mary b. Michigan, but taught school in Ks. (perhaps Clay Center) before marriage. D. of breast cancer, 1889 age 38 June 1. Buried Leach Cr. cemetery in Washington Co. at Palmer, when Maggie was 12 who now became mother to brothers. John Mann - b. in Germany coming to US as child. Family settled as farmers in Brighton Co. Iowa, went to Iowa. Bro. Philip Mann was drafted for Civil War, but John who was less valuable to his farmer father was sent instead, age 17, 18 & was capt by Confederates & imprisoned where he was semi-starved. Once a dog crossed prison compound & all able bodied troops pursued it for food, but were unable to catch it. The day before the war ended a wagonload of Federal corpses were taken from prison. (See above) -

GILLET (WILSON & MAGGIE), buried Graceland cemetery Burlington, Ks.
WILSON ("Will"), b. Oct 29, 1872. d. May 24, 1942 at home. [69]
MAGDALENA ("Maggie"), b. Sept 28, 1876, d. Aug. 11, 1953 at Urbana, Ill. [76]

Louis Theodore Gillett, b. Sept 11, 1901; d. Dec 25, 1930 (age 29) Single
GILDARD Gillett, b. Apr. 18, 1905; d. Aug. 4, 1933; (age 28.) Single
Frances Irene (Terrell; Devore; Morey), b. Oct 1, 1899; d. Mar 8, 1941. (41) Mar. 3 X
b. Hartford, Ks. (farm on Four Mile). d. St. Mary's hospital in Emporia, Ks. result of fire 4 wks earlier on the 80 on Greenwood Co. line. Survived by 5 sons - Clyde Jr & Vernon Terrell, Dale & Duane Devore; Geo. Morey Jr.
Will & Maggie married Dec. 21, 1898, Will age 26, & Maggie 22.
Will & Maggie moved to homeplace when Louis was 6 mo old [Apr. 1902]
Will b. in ~~Lyon~~ LINN Co; near Mound City. Moved to Coffey Co. as infant (about 1873) and lived here all of his life (except short time as farmer in Lyon Co - Hartford on Four Mile about ~~2~~ 3½ yrs. ~~=~~ 1898-1902)
Chloe ("Cloe" Dorothy) (Dodd, Beasley) - b. July 14, 1903.
b. on farm near Gridley, Coffey Co. Grade ~~school~~ at Hopewell, grad at 15. High school at Burlington; ~~worked~~ clerking at Penny Cash groc.
Will grew own tobacco, Long Green; curing it upstairs to be smoked in pipe.

1. Maggie Mann Gillet, d. of CA & heart - - - MISC.
- When RR crossed Mann farm at Palmer, Maggie ran out to see engine (in 1912 Chloe did same for auto
In. by Lattas of Dudley, & Ruth & Gladys did for plane in 1928)
2. Aunt Ellen (Emma Tupton's 1/2 sis - married 6 X - a record !!)
3. Maggie made sheep sorrel pie
4. Gillets - "Flu" burnt corn for fuel
5. Mary Mann knitted mittens & stockings for the family

Cloe (Beasley) Gillet

m. Leonard Dodd, Jan 6, 1923. 2 dau born

Gladys Marie, b. July 19, 1923.

Ruth Irene, b. Dec. 8, 1924; d. Jan. 14, 1957.

m. Wm. McKinley Beasley. Oct 20, 1943. having been widowed since 1937. Mr. Beasley d. Nov. 27, 1971. She lived with Wm. 6 yrs. & Separation occurred as a result of his ill health.

Moved to Eureka 1922, & worked at Greenwood Hotel as chambermaid until marriage. Also worked there during Depression as waitress at Cattlemen's banquets.

Moved to Illinois - Urbana - 1943; 903 S. Webber moved to Sullivan, Mo. 402 S Blair in 1962.

As child went to Sunnyside Sunday school (name of school house) 1½ s. of her home. First hymn she can remember "Wonderful Words of Life". grad 1918 age 15 from gr. School; converted Ch of Nazarene about ~~1930~~ 1929.

RUTH IRENE — buried Eureka, Ks. cemetery

~ m. to Philip Chiaurro (of St. Louis) at Emporia, Ks.
1946-47 ~ divorced, after having lived on 4312 La Clede Ave.
in St. Louis for several years. (M.) to Delmar
Johnson, in Los Angeles. lived here several years.
1 dau Lorita Pearl, b. Nov. 6, 1952.
Died at 735 Orville (apt) in Ks. City, Ks. after living
in K.C. only 7 mos., of heart failure. Buried in Eureka, Ks.
(Quit her jr. yr. in Eureka high school.)
Death unexpected. Found dead in bed. Autopsy performed
by Joseph H. Butler III, Wyandotte Co. coroner.

180/H 10 40/

GILLET

MAGDALENA (MAGGIE) b. Sept 28, 1876 in Washington Co, Ks. near Palmer. d. at home of dau Chloe, Urbana, Ill, Aug. 11, 1953. Buried Braceland Cemetery, Burlington, Ks.

Married Nelson Gillet, Dec 21, 1898, age 22. Will, age 26 First farmed near Four Mile, Lyon Co. Bought home place #13 acre 80A Apr. 1902. Lived here as wife & widow until 1947, remainder of life at 402 S. Webber, Urbana, Ill. with dau Chloe.

Mother, Mary Coddington b. about 1850-1851, in Michigan, ~~perhaps~~ near Battle Creek ~~Leonidas~~ Leonidas. Father, Jno Mann, b. in Germany. They homesteaded at Palmer, Ks. in Wash Co. Later John bought Duckett farm on Four Mile Creek, near Hartford, 1892.

ALSO - Flying Angel Rebs
" - Coddington &
Dewitt Mann came when 22 New Paltz
CONTINUE THIS

MAGGIE MANN GILLET EARLY Am. Heritage

1 A

John Mann & wife Mary Coddington

MANN

Civil War — Veteran John Mann of Walnut Twp Iowa — Co. was the first of the Iowa Manns to migrate to Kansas. He took a wife — Mary Coddington (born 1850 in Mich.) on 20 May, 1871 at Day. in Washington Co, Ks. Recall that John was a recent American, for he was born in Germany in 1842. His Brides' American heritage began in 1624 on Manhattan Island.

Began veteran JOHN MANN the after Civil War 1870 - 1913.

Mary's Coddington's first Am. ancestor — grandfather — GULEYN VIGNE - arrived in New Amsterdam (now NYC) with a shipload of Holland Dutch colonists in 1623?? WALLOONS to engage in the fur trade, However Vigne's business was not beaver, but beer. His Maiden Lane brewery stood by the protective WALL (now Wall Street) & harbor.

Soon Indian warriors attacked these white invaders with tomahawk & bow. Enraged, the Dutch Colonists — their houses in ashes, their ranks thinned by massacre — returned in kind with musket & cutlass. Severed dark heads were piled beside the blockhouse by these blond victors in wide britches. Heads they scalped Kept flying — literally — as the villagers of New Amsterdam kicked the pile apart with sturdy wooden clogs. Vigne's wife ARIAENTJE is reported to have participated in this display of rage.

NEW PALTZ

Vigne's grown children engaged in business — as brewers, traders, & aldermen in local government such as it was, for self-govt as practiced by New Englanders up north, was unknown to them. Their local leaders Minuit & Peter Stuyvesant & the Dutch Reformed Domine were powerfully dominated by the Fatherland, if it can be said the colonists could be controlled at all. A perusal of New Netherlands Court Records reveals most lived on the wrong side of the law. Vigne's family was not above reproach as many court records show

~~Vigne's daughter Magdalen was born in Manhattan in 1632. Her long life was not above reproach. She~~ ~~sic flying tongue, the runaway name calling was deemed freedom of speech by the liberal Dutch.~~

¶ A case in point was Vigne's granddaughter MAGDALEN DIRCKS born 1632 in Manhattan. She operated a harbor tavern for sailors in part from their 2 year voyages to the Orient, sorely in need of a friendly taphouse with grog & female companionship. Louis Lod Peter Stuyvesant ran a tight ship himself during his regime — including his liquor law: no rum sold after hours or on Sunday, or to Indians at any time. Tavern owner Magdalen, always a scofflaw, was shortly issued a one-way yellow ticket to the Father Land, i.e. permanent exile. Her second husband, Harmon HENDRICKS of a whaling family in NORWAY whom she wed 3 MAR. 1657 was of a whaling family where many a Dutchman found refuge during the 80 yr war of Spain's Inquisition. On their wedding day deep in their cups, Harmon's bride instigated a street riot. Which RIOT. ~~ended~~ which sent her TO ~~for her~~ the gaol to wear off the effects of the merry celebration.

Not condemned himself to exile, Harmon loyally accompanied the "Flying Angel", a nickname his wife

~~acquired~~ bore throughout her long life, to Holland. However, the exile lasted only 1 year – much of it aboard the slow ships going to and ~~returning~~ from across the Atlantic. How she managed the deal ~~to come home~~ with the Honorable Court, To come home to New Amsterdam is unknown, but she did have to swear never again to keep a tavern or sell liquor.

On shore this couple did not tarry in Manhattan but prudently took a yacht up the Hudson to the untamed Catskills where Herman hired out with forest ax & scythe while Magdalen laundered the barber's towels for a skimpy living at Wildwyck & Fort Esopus (now Kingston). They soon reared children & considerable Cain among a quarrelsome people & wagging tongues considered "free speech" pretty treasured among the Dutch. Freedom of religion was highly prized as well in the Fatherland — the very reason soon the English Pilgrims took up residence there in Europe before boarding the Mayflower for Plymouth Rock. But in this New Netherlands, the Dutch recognized only the Dutch

Reformed Church. On this faith the early descendants of the Flying Angel & Harmon were duly baptized as Church records show. Joining this Kirk seemed to be no deterrant to its members, for records show they still engaged in free-for-all SPIRITED accusations of unsavory name calling, theft of swine & wide butcher knives, and the lies, and BRUISING battery. Magdalen & Harmon are often found in court records, hauled into the Honorable Court for mischief & misdemeanor. Once Accused of chicken thieves by a sister in the faith, Magdalen railed against her that sister's man had stolen her woodcutter husband's lumber to build a wheelbarrow, as well as her dear spouse's handkerchief with the silver coins tied in its corner. Harmon once challenged the SHERIFF to a sword himself duel (which was not carried out) — and on and on. Most charges were settled, not in the gaol, but with fines of so many guilders, court costs. Sometimes a very solemn sincere apology would placate the offender. The Domine, of course, disapproved of un-Christian like behavior. Gov. Stuyvesant decreed daily family prayer about the blazing hearth

in the interest of communal harmony, but suit and countersuit continued on as if the ABOUT THE TIME GOV. STUYVESANT SURRENDERED possession was a valued jewel. MANHATTAN TO THE ENGLISH NAVY WITHOUT A SHOT BEING FIRED an Indian massacre at Esopus sent their Dutch couple to Kingston, now an Eng. town in ULSTER Co.s. After 3 wars the Dutch finally surrendered to the Eng Crown in 1673 but not wholly choos- ing to retain their religion, rather their language & culture for many years in this British Colony of New York. Sometime along the way, the Flying Angel & her husband Harmon finally selected a surname— Rosencrantz. In this calmer clime along the upper Hudson, Magdalen & Herman's descendants were baptized in the Dutch Kirk, including daughter RACHEL ROSENCRANTZ and great-granddaughter CHRISTINA CATHARINA VAN DE MARK, b. 13 Jan. 1734 in ULSTER Co., N.Y.

Christina's paternal grandfather was Thomas Van de Mark of Holland, a Papist (Catholic) - a faith unpopular in Protestant Holland after its 80 year war with Catholic Spain during the days of the infamous Inquisition. This later + grandsons 155ie did not identify with their father's faith but became Dutch Reformed.

(Cont w/ Catharine & Jos. Coddington

whose dutch progenitor arrived in Manhattan as Van de Mark a ——. This is the only colonial ancestor of mine in my many family trees who was Catholic. Records show his sons did not remain in that faith

Although N.Y. had been an Eng. colony for 80 years on Cathrina's wedding day 18 Feb. 1753 upper Hudson Valley Dutch had yet to BE ANGLICIZED
Therefore, Aria Van de Mark's granddaughter Cathrina's marriage to an Englishman of Puritan origin — unthinkable! But we'll learn she did, & furthermore gave their 10 children typical Eng. names, but all remained in the Dutch Kirk. The groom — Joseph CODDINGTON, born 1732?? in New Jersey, arrived in Ulster Co N.Y. as an adult. Fluent in Dutch, he settled in New Paltz, the French Huguenot village in Ulster Co founded by Louis DuBois, who was Wildwyck neighbor of Cathrina's great-grandparents, Magdalen (Deyo) & Harmon (Hornbeck) Rosencrans. Here only 7 miles from Kingston, the co seat Joseph Coddington served New Paltz as the village schoolmaster for 40 MANY SEVERAL DECADES years & in the Dutch Language, teaching 2 generations of Huguenots, Dutch children the Dutch Language. As voorlessor in the Dutch Reformed Church, he was deemed an almost Dominie — for in that dominie's absence he read his sermons to the congregation, & as chorister he set the tune, and as bookkeeper he kept Kirk records — including the sale of pews in the new Dutch church of 1774. He paid 9.14 ?9 POUNDS for his own modest seating, but affluent members paid more for their pews

~~17 POUNDS Sterl~~

of higher rank. This included ~~FOUR NINES~~ the affluent HARDENBERGHS, of New Paltz Church members, one of whom was the slave owner of tall BAUMFREE (tree) father of BELLE known to history as "SOJOURNER TRUTH." At 13 she was sold to a MR. DUMOND of New Paltz for $300. Fleeing his cruelty, she found refuge with a local Friendly Quaker family. Freed by law in 1827, she became a camp meeting evangelist & abolitionist lecturer while wearing the distinctive garb of the Quaker — which she never was, either birthright or convinced. She went to make a good impression on LUCRETIA & MOTT & ELIZABETH CADY STANTON — learning ENG. — she added WOMEN'S RIGHTS —

She went to make a name for herself. 18 — visited in Boston Mass. 13 — once again associated with Truth & Cadd. Quaker

Bilingual schoolmaster & voorlesser Joseph Coddington served as the town clerk — but in English. Ten days after the Lexington battle, New York sent copies of the Articles of Association to all its towns condemning the Crown in England, which were to be signed. Coddington himself did not sign the document although he read the New Paltz copy to the community gatherings. Was he loyally Dutch, or a Tory?

Back to the first — New Paltz Coddington

After the Revolutionary War, Joseph took up farming. He is registered with 4 children still at home in the first Federal Census of 1790. In 1796 he & others engaged in a boundary dispute with Huguenot LeFevre, and hired the services of N.Y. lawyer AARON BURR, the same Burr who 8 years later killed

1732/vs

Alexander Hamilton in a duel. ✓ led to the new N.W. Territory

In 19— I went to New Paltz to do research on family history. for a week at this place. I explored its environs — several tiny hamlets of Dutch heritage — and read pertinant documents in its splendid archives. My favorite past time was to stroll Huguenot Street with its wonderful preservation of commodious stone house with tiled fireplaces and Queen Anne furniture, all indicative of the Huguenot wealth. Preserved as a National Historical Site it is known today as "The Oldest Street in America With Its Original Houses". founders

Late in the week the archivists' assistant led me to the tiny stone building that was the schoolhouse — schoolmaster of 18th century New Paltz. It was situated on a street of little consequence. Nearby must have been the Coddingtons' typical Dutch stone cottage — too small for a large family but Coddington's Lane

without day Dutch-scrubbed, its residents properly frugal as became the Dutch of the subjunctive mood, a people who scorned British tea, but savored the steaming cups of hot chocolate (the brew gifted by trade with the Orient). ¶ It must have remained in her subconscious memory for my own grandmother

b. 1876
Maggie (her mother Mary Coddington, was a 5th generation descendant of Joseph Coddington the ~~woorlessor~~) drank lemonade, yes, but never tea, hot or cold; her cole [cold] slaw was treasured by family; (and her ~~fru~~ frugality was legendary throughout her ~~rural~~ neighborhood — from Hartford to Bridley, + even beyond, to ~~Eseca~~ ~~Burlington~~ BURLINGTON ~~stretched~~ ~~down~~ her farm ~~by~~ ~~o.d.~~ ~~along~~ ~~asong~~ the county seat, 13 miles ~~along~~ ~~on~~ dirt roads.
~~to Burlington, Ks~~ # of Coffey County, Ks
# #

AN APPALACHIAN PROJECT
322 CRAB ORCHARD ROAD
LANCASTER, KENTUCKY 40446

GLADYS DODD
4494 W. 65th AVE.
ARVADA, CO 80003

Part III

GA- ANDERSONVILLE

John Mann, Oct. 1865
ANDERSONVILLE
to closure of May 5, 1865

Gladys Dodd
9153 Yarrow St Apt 1414
Westminster, CO 80021-4585

FIRST REPORT
ON SUBJECT.—

13
2)26

Type by JANINE, Denver
2020

NOTE:
Add Pedigree Chart
of GLADYS DODD to
JOHN (Johan) Mann
of Germany + IOWA

GLADYS DODD
4494 W. 65th AVE.
ARVADA, CO 80003

Andersonville Prison

(1)

Had Pvt. John Mann arrived at Andersonville, 100 mi. south of Atlanta, six months earlier he would have found the tiny village of 700 souls much like his own Iowa Germanville, except for patchy stands of Piney woods and swampy places, and the Railroad. Crowing by ~~Passing~~ ~~on~~ Cargo car he would note the same small farms buzzing its boundaries, the few humble wooden dwellings, a street of shops — blacksmithy & livery, and a church. Blue clad captives by the hundreds pouring from the cars of the South Western Railroad onto the log depot platform on this Oct. day in 1864 could see there was also a CONFEDERATE Confed. hospital and guard camps nearby. And John Mann would note the church — Methodist like back home. ¶ Crossing the tracks to form the marching column all caught a EAST WARD glimpse of the narrow red dirt road ~~in the distance~~ ~~of their own factories~~ ~~The scent of a fetid odor filled the air~~ slash by saw + axe & plate ~~home~~ That was different. Flanked by Confed. guards The silent march began with each soldier, even if wounded, shouldering his own meager ~~baggage~~ haversack supplies ~~If lucky~~ ~~Maybe~~ a cup, a blanket, + a personal item or two + a letter from home in ~~so a~~ his left pocket ~~of his~~ ~~was~~ Jacket ~~shirt~~ ~~Pocket~~ ~~of~~ holding rank ~~if~~ ~~he~~ might have ~~be~~ more ~~maybe~~ a watch or ~~maybe~~ not, coins + greenbacks, a lock of golden hair of the girl back home, a deck of cards.

Oct. 1864

Oct 64 6000 Feds in Hsv. - 45 d. daily, food improved
~~med. disease, death~~

2

It was ¼ mi to the prising ~~sometimes~~ officials known as ~~called~~ Camp Sumter. With the forward tramping of Federal soldiers ~~rod after rod~~ more visible the stockade detail became ~~clearer to view~~ — a 16 acre walled rectangle, roughly 1600' X 800' x 15' high — all logs from the piney woods. Atop its palisades of heavy logs standing ~~stood~~ on end, they noted ~~watched~~ prison guards in sentry boxes & below them chained blood hounds ready for tracking the escapees. ~~On this~~ the 17th day ~~of~~ ~~Oct~~ ~~day~~ ~~they were~~ Yankee prisoners, including the Tilton captives, ~~from Yankee armies~~ halted before 2 massive gates on iron hinges to await the pleasure of their captors ~~for~~ to enter. But they could look around. — As both gates faced west, the Yankees (all Northern prisoners whether from Massachusetts or Missouri were called "Yankees" here) could not see the recently installed tent colony — the prison hospital — flanked by a piney patch — but they could see Capt. Wirz's headquarters at the SW corner of the stockade. Camp environs also sported a bake-house at the south gate. But what was that odor? Burnt bread for sure, but the fetid ether? They knew — Sickness, disease, death.

This was the Andersonville Prison recently built on 26 acres. they first saw on that Oct. day in 1864.

the stockade before mud - Oct.
What went on inside The 17th Ia would not know now, but once inside these Yankees would hear it from captives who lived to tell it ~~late Homecomers~~, meeting in ethnic clusters - ~~Ger, Fr, It, Dutch Irish, Eng~~ to tell camp stories in low tones & protected ~~by~~ as they were by evening shadows.

How in early Feb. Capt. Wirz the Post Commander ~~Commandant~~ arrived in a white suit with a revolver ~~strapped~~ to his waist. A 40 year old Confed. War Volunteer ~~he had been~~ born in Ger, he had emigrated as to America to become a bartender, & a self-appointed homeopathic doctor in Louisiana, and eventually a manager of prisons. His ~~rule~~ in the stockade was harsh, even brutal. ~~His~~ Rations were stingy. His orders to sentries on the wall to shoot on sight, his punishments for transgressions meant a rendezvous with chains, stocks & starvation. He was not liked.

The stockade ~~first~~ beginning housed 7,000, a manageable number. But by May 20,000 prisoners of war from various battlefields were shipped in, be they fit, sick or wounded. April alone saw 6000 Chickamauga captives finally transferred to this Georgia stronghold. Other battlefields such as Vicksburg & other Mississippi Valley defeats were to ship their captives. Even the fit often sickened & died in their first 30 days in this crowded Confederate prison - most of dysentery & diarrhea. And the starvation diet of a 3 inch square piece of cornbread & 1 oz. of meat.

8B pg. story of 5th Da Inf. goes here ?

Unbeknowest to the weary 14th Da Inf. awaiting entry at the Andersonville gate - Da captives of the ~~14th Da~~ 5th Da Inf ~~—~~ came 6 mos earlier
See 8B for 2 pg story of John W
Davis etc etc

(4)

BACK OF pg 8 (i.e. 8B) goes here.

Back in those crowded days daily rations were so meager the more daring Yankees at roll call answered for the dead comrades in order to pick up their rations to add to their own, but Wirz ended that ploy soon enough. The entire compound owned have rations withdrawn for a full day to punish the fellow — that was Capt Wirz!

As captives kept pouring in, temporal needs increased. Enterprising captives thought their civil trades might come in handy — for a price, say a coin or two received from home in a recent mail delivery. So cobblers, barbers, & the tailor with thread & needle set up little booths beside their tents. Prisoners less talented got orders from Wirz's W with no remuneration to go on wood detail in the pines to bring in meager amounts of firewood for tiny cooking fires if rations were issued came to them uncooked. There were also assigned sometimes daytime to dig graves for the dead as charnel wagons brought them out, dozen at a time; at nighttime they might dig underground tunnels, extending them from beyond the palisades to escape if the chance occured, and it did on May 30 for several made their get away, but not for as the bloodhounds got them back in record time. That month brought in 6400 new captives, increasing stench, filth and crime. Hoodlums among the inmates formed gangs armed with

knives & clubs terrorized the weak by day, & robbed the sick by night. At first These transgressors got a only half-dome head shave to stigmatize the [illegible] + to proclaim their identity. assumed ? malevolence

~~The June raiders (hoodlums) got started.~~

Sweltering heat in June made life more miserable, for now 23,000 captives ~~were~~ put in space at a premium, even after 1200 of them were hospitalized ~~outside~~ in the tent colony where even drinking H2O was hard to come by, as ~~were~~ rations for there were often stolen by ~~the~~ nurses on duty. Two Few Doctors ~~had~~ too little medicines + bandages Summer sun burned skin in the shadeless compound. When ~~rumour~~ rains pelted the Camp ~~the compound~~ ~~tide~~ some captives rejoiced to see the red swelling tide ~~flood~~ rush down the slope, ~~to~~ sweep away ~~off~~ possessions + filth accumulation. ~~They said~~ It was a blessing ~~sparingly~~ to breathe fresh air for a change. JULY 4 rations were withheld — some said 2 days, others said 3. ? Now stockade-barracks

The July hanging was the ~~biggest~~ talk of the Camp that ~~event of the~~ summer.

Some free Yankees fought the Confeds from their federal steamer on the Ga. coast near Savannah, + were imprisoned at 6 of them were captured + Andersonville. These half-dozen Freshmen soon joined hoodlum gangs within the stockade. Armed with knives & clubs they roamed between tents by day + night pilfering the timid, robbing the sleeping of their watches + money, + rifling the pockets of the dead. + ~~whipped~~ stirring up such a fury of fear that Wirz ordered them to be put in chains & stocks to await trial. These 6 raiders (5 of them Catholics a religious sect scarcely tolerated in the deep South) were sentenced to

hang. The Commandant ordered gallows (made) to be constructed by the gate near an Iowa soldier diarist who recorded the 6 piece prison band led them there, to receive their dearly earned nooses. All 6 were dropped through the trap door simultaneously as a priest on location intoned Latin prayers. 26,000 prisoners of war looked on. Priests (rites) were also available for burials: non-Catholic. A few Protestant clergy were issued passes to serve the souls requesting hospital visitations & prayers, and sometime to preach their sermon in the open among the tent dwellers while standing on a box anchored in the soggy ground.

A July revival broke out in the village Methodist church with good results. A handful of Yankee prisoners called for prayer meetings inside the stockade causing some to kneel in submission to their Creator. But most rejected the (inspiring) brief awakening, & continued with their diversions outdoor - gambling on taut blankets, playing cards from worn decks. Others crouched in tattered tents to write short letters home requesting a box of food, a few greenbacks, or a blanket. Rations were very short - Aug 9 - the stockade held a total of 30,000 Yankees. [illegible]

The area bordered the stockade. Once it was so hot 103 deg. of heat at location on day

AUG - 3/4th 30,000 pop. incl. 400 CAVALRY FLOOD

Aug 9

One fateful August noon the sky blackened ominously & a Noah's deluge flood hit the camp, soaking every soul to the skin. For 3 hours Two massive thunderstorms within 3 hrs tormented whipped the captives but most came out alive. Only 4 escaped, in the turmoil or [illegible] the flooded stockade creek flowed from out. There would have been a large scale escape

devastating deluge
One week after the ~~flood~~ daguerreotypist A.J. Riddle gathered ~~cameras~~ tripod + plates + took the train from Macon south to Adv. to film the results of flood damage at Camp Sumter. His ~~sojourn~~ visit lasted 2 days. He photographed every sorry scene — thousands of bedraggled tents the swollen creeks, the stinking sinks, the broken deadline + Captive lamentation scored the photographer for taking advantage of their misery. The photos are in the Natl Archives today.

(7)

breaches
throughout palisade breaches had not slave gangs quickly surrounded the stockade with tools for immediate repair. Reserves stood by w guns. while an army of ~~guards~~ The flood did scour out the filth for a while. The few survivors in camp viewed the whole event as Providential — a divine gift of fresh water for a good safe drink. But some fallen in the mud or too weak to move from their tents drowned in the downpours.

Early
In Sept. new captives came into camp, bringing the most Exciting news of the Year 1864. Atlanta ~~was taken!~~ had fallen! Was it Rumor or Fact that Gen. Thomas of the army had requested ~~asked~~ Gen. Sherman's permission to march his army 100 miles south to Andersonville to wreck its railroads + to liberate its prisoners at Camp Sumter. The captives hoped ~~so~~ it was true for now the charnel wagon toted an average of 8 ~~to~~ corpses to the prison burial ground each day + who knew who would be next. But Sherman's strategy plan to methodically destroy the enemy trumped all. He determined that this central ~~section of the South~~ would never rise again in rebellion ~~again~~

He ordered the abandonment of all supply wagons, the thinning of knapsacks, ~~rucksacks~~, allowance, ~~military~~ livestock + wild. His army + staff ~~men~~ of 90,000 would strip the land bare; These troops from the 4 combined armies gave ~~up~~ ceased

At the ~~end~~ of Atlanta began on July

July or Battle? Date

to destroy the economy

Battle of Atlanta

NOV. 16-SH '64
moved out to Sun
Case 103K
42BW, 27BM } 809
~~Nov. 16~~ '64
~~Auto election~~
Destroy RR

marching. They scattered out, forming a line 60 mi wide. Obeying orders they feasted from that swath, cooking their nightly suppers on ample fires their grub harvested on each day of destruction — poultry, eggs, ham, yams, milk, honey — all gathered from now ruined field & orchard, hive & veg garden. Mrs Fell's orchards Slash & burn, but left the private home untouched; for it was the land to be destroyed. Before leaving this festive board behind, to go forward, they were ordered their orders, to systematically ruin every munitions factory, business, warehouse, the Railroads.

This was Sherman's "scorched earth policy". Well-fed, his army of 60,000 plus a cavalry of 5500 moved forward like a scourge of locust crunching its way toward the east coast.

It When Pres. Lincoln appointed Gen. Grant to head all Union armies, the North now held in its prison camps a total of 65,000 Confederates. Although the North fielded twice as many troops as did the South, its thinning ranks could use fresh troops. Grant proposed a parole plan to ? parole would return the imprisoned to their separate lines. The Confed. reluctantly agreed as they were overburdened

> whose scalp was grazed at Chickamauga. Corp Johnson

(1st Indy) Unbeknownst to the weary 17th Ia awaiting entry at the gate, Iowa captives of the 5th Ia Inf had preceded it earlier by 6 mos. — Included there in the Ia. state flag bearer of his company in the 5th Ia Infantry, who actually took his furlough in Georgia then re-enlisted + was CAPT at Talton + Annas at IUKA and CORINTH + later

They had been w/ Gen Rosecrans at Chickamauga —, in the 2 day Sept battle at a creek crossing. There Conf. Bragg claimed the victory but was Pyrrhic one for each side lost 30% of its force — a combined total of 35,000 casualties. At Chattanooga at Chattanooga Rosecrans' was replaced by U.S. Grant for the Ia. campaign, which began in earnest in Nov at Lookout Mtn + Missionary Ridge; both TENN battles ended in spectacular victories for the Union. (Ia — 16th)

Just where the 5th Ia. boys were capt is unknown by the writer. They may have been transferred from some other Rebel prison, for they arrived in Andersonville before mid April as the stockade was being built by slave labor log by log. Captives coming in hoped this new Camp Sumter would be an improvement on older versions in Ga.

Oddly among these 3 youths from the 5th Ia kept diaries to record their daily experiences — rare in a paperless environment. The Oct day the 17th Ia entered the prison Capt Wirz gave each a single sheet of paper to inform their place but not of their plight — for letters were censored. (a no negative news — war good news) These 3 diarists wanted to live to protect their work & pack it back to Ia for posterity, never ever dreaming there would long after be read by historians to compare Captive reports with official Confed military records. They did not always coincide

in their camps — more so than the Union. A massive exodus began. As 1000's of Andersonville captives resembled walking skeletons — many weighing scarcely more than 100 pounds — Capt Wirz ordered better rations for the most fittest who could walk out to the depot — 1/2 loaf of bread + a pint of blackeyed peas, or more meat + molasses for the cornbread. A little weight & improved appearance was gained. Initially 28 detachments were organized + the marched down the red dirt road as cattle cars pulled into the village depot. Sixty tattered men with their meager possessions & their 2 day dole of rations boarded. Crowded into each compartment. Those unable to board marched back to camp to await another train Thursday or 16,000? By Sept. only 6000 Federals occupied the compound, but the stockade's massive gates continued to open + close for upon the news arrivals coming in from recent battlefields near + far. ↑ (Upper BACK) ↑ → CONT. back ↑ on Oct. 13

x x x

Cont'
SEPT
1864

The big Sept 3 news at Andersonville could be ? chortling talk of Sherman's great success in his plan to march to the sea.
Captive Yankees arriving to Andersonville in sweltering heat wore uniforms the boys in tattered blue of the General's July capture of Atlanta, of evacuating of ste 13,000 citizens, & the battle in front of the Capitol. [John Mann's brother Christopher of the 7th Ia Infantry forgot in this one, but John likely knew not thing of it that as he was on guard duty at Tilton with the 17th Iowa.]

Brother Christopher Mann - 7th Ia Inf in Atlanta at Jonesboro

(10)

5th Ia Inf ↑ Other Iowans had arrived 6 mos. earlier while the camp was still being built log by log — the 5th Ia. Infantry men who had forgot at Chickamauga, + some captives of the 4th Ia Inf.

Oct 1 '64 boys who came to would detest this southern rice diet served on a plank of plate were wont-ing. Other Co. D. captives had registered — most still in their teens — with the Brighton address, Mann's family P.O. address in Walnut Twp. (Co D 5th Ia Inf. unpaid back)

But the first thing to notice, at Andersonville this morning was not the daily ration wagon but a scraggly looking thing called a "dead line," this one today tilted, damaged due to the 200 departures Sept. flood taking out some of the posts. Driven onto the red ground 19 feet from the loosed palisade wall, its uncertain waverin fine provided certain warning — you, soldier, are a dead man felled on the spot by sentry gunfire if you tried to pushed beyond it. Four died.

Unlike the summer's population explosion in the stockade, the compound now had reasonable room to accomodate these new captives from Tilton. Oct prison pop — 6000, down from ——— due to a new parole policy 40000 ? There were fewer tents with wider lanes between them. New barracks had just been constructed by slave labor at the south end of the stockade, but the deadline had yet to be restored for the unmerited ruined for prisoners had surplus even more posts for their little cooking fires.

But at noon these new Tilton captives took quick notice of the ration wagon coming in the north gate. Were rations in short supply? They were, yet to learn that It behooved a man to press forward with haste for his handout even if it was only the detested rice + bag

of bacon. Rations often gave out before some captives got even that. However, a settler had built a lean-to to market his goods — for a price. It was still growing season on the South, & villagers brought in their root vegetables. Sugar, coffee, molasses (were + tobacco) also sold as was some chicken + bacon + eggs. Guards daily smuggled in eggs — 25¢ each. These meals had to be cooked on tent site — on stingy fires of split pine wood. As some rations came in uncooked bit of meat + corn meal the cooking fires so many that their rising black smoke after days produced the faces of the captives only a little less black than those of the slave crews still at work in the compound to repair flood damage. The corn ration was welcomed by most except for the fact that the captives had no cob filter, & its rough grind in the meal was a bruise to the already painful raw gut & irritating eternal bouts of dysentery + diarrhea.

Some compassionate sometimes Tent mates offered to wash soiled garments in Stockade Creek coursing across the S end of the compound, + to whittle a homemade crutch for an amputee to enable the sufferer his daily ration if were too weak to walk to the mess wagon to get for his own. But these kind men could do only so much for one of their own in deep distress. And the newly set up infirmary inside the stockade could not keep up with the demand as death + disease remained a constant regiments for help

Daily long lines moved slowly forward into the tent colony for admission to the hospital. Too few doctors &

(V2)

It was known as teeth loosened & legs paralyzed & dog pittsmeal to solvent to folk medicine — doses of vinegar & pine for ——; pine pitch for diarrhea. for the infirmary for scurvy, turpentine & fluid from a cattail

too few beds & too few medicines simply could not keep up with the demands. The compound had to deal with lice & mosquitoes, fevers & pneumonias, corn diseases. Even superficial wounds which soon became gangrenous soon became for gangreen was rampant, its putrid smell & maggots in the pus announcing an amputation was imminent & the assistant doctors.

Suicides occurred now & then — perhaps by slashing one's own throat, or a apprehender hanging themselves by their suspenders, but more likely by deliberately walking past the dead line & daring the wall sentry to shoot. Bouts of depression were all too common — the violent rages, the crazy talk, the catatonic poses — The doctors called it "nostalgia", until the chief surgeon named it "mental depression".

— Undoubtedly John Mann numbered among this group of the clinically disturbed, for Mann's military records show that his lifetime "nervous prostration dated from the battle at Champion Hill — date — was the harbinger for his strange behavior observed by his comrades. He surely must have been reported to the hospital staff WOUNDED 17 — He wound sicken but he did not die as like other members of his regiment for it is reported that of the 17th in imprisoned at Andersonville 50% never lived to reach home. Records show that in late Oct. 45 captives died every day; As they took nothing with them to their burial trenches, Camp survivors confiscated their blankets for winter was coming on. Many soon prepared & even dug 2' cellars beneath their tents as better arms protection

(OVER)

NOV blew in bitterly cold. Captives bundled in blankets & rubber ponchos huddled together for warmth in ethnic groups — Eng, Ger, Fr, Dutch, Irish — for social conversation. Comrades of Iowa's Germanville would seek the German speaking klatch, of course. This group also better understood Capt. Wirz's jargled Eng. When able, John Mann would naturally park himself with this band to listen to news from outside, but mostly news from inside — tales of woe, gripe & gumption, but likely little of God's love for the captive for such daily ~~s~~ sibbering in this prison did little to strengthen faith or hope.

It appeared Nov's escape attempts lacked success for of the 11 so far who tried it, all were returned to the camp for punishment; the blood hounds ~~were that good~~ had improved. Of August's ~~the~~ 103 who escaped, the dogs brought back only 63. What was better — tunneling out, or making a break for it at the busy gates now providing a chance? Hundreds of new battlefield captives were being imprisoned at Sumter, and at the same time the paroled prisoners awaiting release but under oath had more freedom

to move in & out of camp on some detail of duty until their trains pulled into the depot. But Wirz harshly laid down the law about insiders gathering near the gates.

Up in Washington D.C., Abraham Lincoln got re-elected as Pres. of the Union.
Down in Georgia Sherman's army still marched toward the Atlantic, laying waste the land. The prisoner parole policy ~~exp~~ accelerated; and on Nov. 11 Sumter marched 841 paroles to the depot to the trains to be ~~borne~~ transferred to the Millen prison. Corporal Johns of the 5th Ia. the flag bearer was one of these, & he gratefully swung aboard believing he would never see Andersonville again. This was not to be the case.

DEC. 1864

December rain & cold cheered no one; nor did the arrival of new captives crowding in improve larder or elbow room. Scanty fires fueled from the thinning pines scarcely warmed bare hands let alone poorly clad bodies. The first day of Dec. of 1359 men in the hospital 116 died that day. Burial crews at the dead house loaded 20 corpses at a time on the charnel wagon &

drive off to dig trenches near the cemetery. On Dec. 22nd ~~22~~ Sherman's army reached the coast & ~~his~~ surrounded Savannah. The Genl then ~~sent~~ telegraph a message to His Excellency President Lincoln saying he was ~~sending~~ offering Savannah to him as a Christmas ~~present~~, together with ~~plus~~ 25,000 bales of cotton, ~~as, at least~~ a commodity desperately needed by the industrial North. In this sweep of Georgia, Sherman had only — casualties: — killed, — wounded, — missing. And this in his 46 day marching ~~of~~ 400 miles from Atlanta to Savannah.

7 ill in ration

The next day, ~~the 22nd~~ Dec 23, was the birthday of John Mann, a battle scarred veteran ~~at~~ age 22. ~~20~~. b. 1843 65

For him, a larger ration from the wagon would have been gift enough if he could have had it. Hunger, to an Iowa farm boy of plenty, must have been agonizing. What day & month was it that a hapless dog darted through the creaking gate opening to receive new captives, for he John joined a passel of half-starved prisoners to chase & capture it for a bite of fresh meat roasting on the coals. ~~B~~But the dog fled through the gate unharmed. My own Grandmother Maggie Mann Gillet

told ~~repeatedly~~ ~~repeatedly~~ her Papa's story of this Anderson-
ville experience to the family dozens of times. I myself heard it again & again. So to me - child & adult - I believed it to be true, and still do.

Q Did John Mann & comrades receive better rations on the 25th for the Christmas dinner? The diary of Georges, the Tilton captive of the 5th Iowa, shows his meal consisted of cornbread, rice & molasses, ~~thankfully cooked~~ while messmate Amos penned his last dinner was a 3 inch square of cornbread, a pint of peas, & 2 ounces of cooked beef. It may be supposed John Mann's holiday meal was similar. Or it may be have been he had only bread from the wagon that day as was true for Ill. Captive, ~~prisoner~~ Amos captured at Tilton like him. The very next day, the 5th Ia flagbearer Corp. John showed up again after a 44 day absence. From Millen prison he had been transferred to Thomasville on the Florida in ~~border~~ during its early stage of construction, but this camp was immediately abandoned when the SOUTH ~~Confederacy~~ saw that Savannah had been taken by Sherman whose plans likely would lead straight up the coast to reach the Confederate Capital, Richmond, Va. So Corp. John & his comrades had been back from whence they came — Andersonville

1865
JAN - MAR

(177)

3 mos. of 1865

For the first ~~quarter~~ Andersonville prison struggled with inclement weather, uncertain ____, & general malaise. Gen. Grant's Exchange prisoner proposal adopted by the Confederacy continued as both North & South noted thinning ranks at roll call. This agreement involved an even exchange of captives – man for man – to be returned to their former lines. The project had begun in Oct. but the rush to the gates had dwindled thinned since that mass exodus because the numbers did not add up. A shortage occurred somewhere. The South, ~~was~~ cognizant of the fact Northern armies were 3 times larger than its own, Camp Sumter's ~~stockade~~ prison population was swelling; ever 1/6 of its cannon were transferred to Miller's new stockade. Only the more healthier of its captives reached Miller, for ~~those who~~ had ~~these~~ noticed ~~that~~ no coin to bribe, who appeared ~~sick~~ & weakened by disease & dysentery, and especially scurvy, were retained at the Post, presumably to be fattened up, or to receive their life-saving doses of vinegar.

~~After the~~ The Stockade was filthy, and an exhibited air of desolation & pestilence.

After the conquest of Savannah & Sherman's army set out to ~~conquer~~ march the Carolinas. The small remnant of the 17th Ia who had ~~been~~ burlesqued or escaped the disaster at Tipton had rejoined Sherman's army in Savannah for the northward march. For this time Burning, burning, along their route private home & barns burst into flames & fired were bales of cotton stores awaiting the end of Lincoln's blockade of coastal ports for shipment to European settled cotton mills.

H

1865 JAN – MAR
8 4 yrs earlier to nationally to destroy that capital but to save it
in the ~~Confederate~~ Confederacy's warrens contagion, fueled its
crop growth in the Civil War, Columbia's location & layout on a ridge
The Post & its ~~marshal~~ marshal as well as a sanctuary.

At long last the day John Mann hoped for finally arrived. With its dying breath Andersonville exchanged him – one Yankee soldier for one Conf. soldier – to return to his unit. Since Oct. when the great exodus began, hundreds of detachments kept the massive gates creaking on its hinges. Now finally they opened for him. His military files which I have read report that the exchange came April 1–5, 1865. ~~Nowonday~~ Had poor health of body or mind kept him in until now? Packing small stuff and a dole of rations, he marched the red dirt road to the village depot last seen by him 5½ months ago. Pulling himself into a crowded cargo car, he found a space to hunker down among the tattered & worn bound for freedom ~~At~~ to Jacksonville, Fla. ~~At~~ the end of this train ride Old Glory at a Union camp would wave him in.

It is known from Corp. John Whitten's diary that Capt. Wirz sent out John & his detachment to the Andersonville depot on April 4, & their train moved out at 10 o'clock. Could John Mann have been on this train? The corporal ~~talks~~ pens in his diary this story on that day, the 4th. At one depot the slow train passed a bevy of young women ~~on a day trip~~ waiting for their train for their day trip. Lunch baskets swung on their arms. As the exchange train chugged

boy, ragged veterans in cargo cars blew kisses at the fair ladies on the platform who in turn pelted these impudent Yankees by flinging their ~~fried~~ ~~chicken~~ sandwiches & pastries at them.

Better this butter & biscuit & sweet ——— from these Southern belles than what those exchanged Federals left behind at the Andersonville Prison — the imprisonment of 45,000 Union soldiers, 12,000 of these died of disease, ~~Malnutrition~~ MALNUTRITION & exposure and ~~Malnutrition~~ overcrowding (it was built to accomodate 10,000 but it held a population of 32,000 at one time just last Aug). And all this in ~~her~~ its 14 months of existence.

Apt not my grandfather

Pvt. John Mann of Iowa may never have learned these statistics as.

And he may have never heard ~~that just what day~~ that ½ of the ~~prison closed forever~~ DIED was May 4. the C.O.D. Tilton captives died in Andersonville, or of (about 35% of all prisoners died) what - gangrene, pneumonia, intestinal ~~malady~~ sickness that great scourge — scurvy? Had all of his CO D made it out the first week of April as he had? It was to learn from correspondence ~~with~~ of the Andersonville Hist Soc in ~~of~~ 1986 that Andrew Nicholson of the 17th Ia CoD about 10 days before the prison ceased to exist escaped ~~the stockade on~~ Apr. 25 (this was — days after the stockade on

Just how is unknown to me. Perhaps a shortage of guards, or ~~perhaps~~ maybe the blood hounds ~~were~~ lost their way to their feeding grounds. But it was reported he waded thru Fla. swamps until he found Union lines at Fernandina where he reported for duty.

Nor would John Mann know that the last official to his post was its commandant ~~of~~ Capt Wirz on May 5. The next day the Feds arrested him at his home. But it is very likely that John Mann & most ~~living~~ captives who survived Andersonville knew — if they read newspapers of that day — the details of Wirz's last days the fall & winter of 1865. His military trial began in Sept in Washington, D.C. Prendent of the court was Lt Lew Wallace, the Union General at _____ (& later author of Ben Hur). Capt. Wirz & his two unpaid lawyers heard the charges — injuring the health of Federal prisoners, ~~murder~~ and murder in violation of the laws of war. His sentence on d. Oct ___ : hanging. On Nov. 11 he patted a stray stroked cat sharing his cell, & donning a black robe, to walked to the gallows, constructed in an enclosed courtyard. Spectators climbed trees to watch. The site of that hanging is now ~~the~~ occupied by the ~~U.~~S. Supreme Court of the U.S.A.

need such stu. mil data.

According to — ——————————
John Mann, private in Co D of the 17th Fla Inf.
became an exchanged prisoner of Andersonville Prison on April 1, yet his War Department Pension ~~to April 11, 15~~ record extended this event to April 1–5. In any case John was ~~sent~~ sent to and remained with the Union army in Jacksonville, Fla. for the entire month of April, 1865.

In the Yankee camp he must have learned — that the Rebel Capital Richmond, Va. had fallen, and ~~was~~ in ashes — that at Virginia's Appomattox Court House on Apr. 9 Confed. General Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. Grant who gifted each Confed. cavalryman his own horse to take home for the plowshare, & war no more — that 9 days later in North Car. Conf. General Johnston surrendered to Gen. Sherman's army (which included the remanant of the 17th Fla Regt) — that Jefferson Davis, the Confederacy President, was captured in Georgia — that the U.S. Capital Washington D.C. was the target of Rebel conspirators — one of whom, the crazed actor John Wilkes Booth, crept behind Lincoln in the presidential box at the Ford Theater & fired a bullet ~~shot~~ into his head — and that the next morning of April 15 ~~died~~ the President of the U.S. died.

Assassination of Lincoln: Apr 14-15, 1865

Lincoln did not live to see his compassionate plan of Reconstruction to restore the defeated Southern States to the Union; for a fatal wound inflicted ~~this~~ April ended his life. The assassin Booth, trapped in a Va. tobacco-shed, was slain by gun fire. His Collaborators in the dastardly deed were arrested & arraigned for trial in D.C. ~~Oddly enough~~ this military tribunal was presided over by 3 Generals - one of whom was Lew Wallace, a general engaged in the earlier Mississippi battles of 1862 where John and/or his brother Christopher Mann fought at Shiloh & Corinth. This same Gen'l Wallace also presided at the D.C. tribunal trial of Confederate Capt. Wirz of the Andersonville Prison whom John Mann knew so well in 1864 and 1865; this too ended in a hanging which we have already seen.

II The war was over - at fearful cost

TOTAL IN SERVICE 2,213,303 — 1,050,000

	UNION	CONFERACY
Battle deaths -	140,414	74,524
Other deaths in Service -	224,097	59,297
Non mortal woundings.	281,881	?

d. of AL. ↑ UP pg. ←

A Results: Pres. Lincoln preserved a nation, the USA. Jefferson Davis failed to make a nation - the CSA.

While all this was going on in April in the nation, what was going on in Pvt. John Mann's little world in Florida? The writer knows of only ~~2 or 3 things~~ government recorded references. thus far:

~~(letter of change of April 1-5 (3. he was paroled April 28 according to~~ War Dept Statement ~~Pension Mar 23 1895~~

~~3)~~ The Dept of Interior, Bureau of Pensions, Record & Pension Office, War Department, dated Mar 23, 1895. Notes conflicting reports of John Mann's muster out record: "Apr 30/65 muster roll bears remark M/O Apr. 15/65* by reason of expiration of term of service (illegible) muster roll for May (illegible) 1865 reports him sent to state."

*Still known Pvt Godfrey Miller of same 17th Ga in same DCo in same Squad Mann was m/o Apr. 15/65

The same document goes on to report - "POW record show him captured at Tilton Ga Oct. 13/64 confined at Andersonville Ga date not given EX Apr. 1-5/65. Paroled at Jacksonville Fla Apr 28/65. Reported at CGB Md May 14/65 Sent to BB Mo May 17/65 & reported there May 14/65 May 23/65 sent to CMO of Iowa May 28/65." Yet the same document in column 2 of 3 columns reports that John Mann "Mount May 26, 1865 with Detachment".

Just where John Mann was the 2 days before his discharge on May 26 is unknown to me. Perhaps he was enroute to Davenport where he mustered out. But it is known the remnant of his 17th Ia. was in Washington D.C. ready for the ~~Great~~ parade. Preparations had been made for this Grand Review. Grandstands & bleachers had been constructed along Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House, pontoons & cannon polished for showing, horses groomed & decorated, bands organized, flags unfurled & examined. The morning of May 23 army brass assembled on grandstands, great crowds - including children dismissed from school for the occasion.

Bands playing military tunes led the parade. Veterans ~~marched~~ marched into view - in new blue & in faded field uniforms - the strong armed and one-armed. Flowers were strewn before them as they marched to the White House for Pres. Andrew Johnson's salute. Spectators on bleachers & ~~on~~ lamp posts cheered ~~all~~ all - the gaudy uniformed Zouaves, George Armstrong Custer's cavalrymen with red kerchiefs round their necks, the 200,000 veterans from all the Union armies, including those led by Generals Grant & Sherman which included a mere remanent of the 17th Ia. Regt. Its total enrollment at Keokuk, Ia. on Mar 20, 1862 numbered 1085. Of these 45 were killed in battle, 246 wounded (John Mann was one of these - at Champion Hill), 121 died of battle wounds or disease

Gladys Dodd
9153 Yarrow St Apt 1414
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John Mann
Part II
P.O.W. ANDERSONVILLE EXPERIENCE

TO BE CONTINUED - typed

and 315 captured (most at Tilton, Ga. & John Mann was one of these).

This D.C. Grand Review celebrating the Union victory in the War between the States continued on March 24.

John Mann mustered out the next day, in Davenport but the ~~Dec~~ 17th I a Inf. was not discharged until — — —

John Mann, a ~~volunteer~~ 18 years old the day he volunteered in the U.S. army was now 22. He had served 3 years & 2 mos. under orders to guard the captured railroads of the South so vital to the Confederacy to enable it to continue the rebellion. Down along the line 2 time John would receive a ~~wound~~ disability pension from the government he defended in the amount of $19 per month.

Typed by J. 1-17 P. next to ↓

STOP HERE

BEGIN TYPE

Remainder of further pages to be reviewed to see if this should be ~~mis~~ added as ~~an~~ a CONCLUSION.

GW Todd
Dec 4, 2019

P.S.. Assistance needed to assemble printed documents to support this account of John Mann, Civil War vet.

(25) After his discharge from the Army, John Mann, a 22 year old veteran having been wounded in body & mind, returned home to Walnut Twp, but was not able to return to the corn field behind the horse & plow of his boyhood, as his kinsman & neighbor Jacob Wallier penned as much in Johns affadavit applying for pension claim at another time & place down the road. Wallier knew John as one thereafter unable to perform steady work. due to his "weak mind & heart trouble." source:-

This was not the case for oldest brother Christopher Mann, the veteran of Co. K, 7th Iowa Regt. who came back home to buy a tract of Walnut Twp. land & settle down as a farmer on SE¼ Sec. 11 to make a living for wife Catherine Wendling & their issue coming on. Brother Phillip Mann married Margaret Hinkle (Henkel) of a Local German family & had issue. Nov. 1, 1866. Their Margaret's birthday was Dec. 23, the same as her brother-in-law John MANN ~~Children were born to this union.~~ But John Mann did not consider marriage & fatherhood for himself in this decade.

BUT FOR Bat this decade held 2 tragic deaths in the Mann family before it ended. The first was that of 59 year old John Phillip Mann, the father of the clan. It was early spring. April rains had swollen the Skunk River & its "prairie sloughs" gouging into low lying farmers. When fields

(over)

were dry enough, the harried ~~farming~~ farmer worked the land, preparing it for spring planting.

We will let the County seat newspaper, the Fairfield Ledger of April 18, 1867, tell the story.

in Da. Walnut Twp - 1860s (26)

Manns - [illegible]

(26) "We have learned that Phillip Mann, aged 59 years, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, but a citizen of Walnut township of Walnut township, Jefferson county, for twenty years, was drowned near his residence on the 9th inst. [the family Bible recorded 18 April 10] 1867. He was working in a field at 3 o'clock, & not coming home at night, search was made, and on Thursday following his body was found in Sulphur Slough, a body of back-water from Skunk River. His cap was discovered hanging on a bush near by. He was buried on Friday last. It is supposed that he drowned himself, but for what reason is not known. He left considerable property." ¶ I first heard of this drowning of my ancestor in a penned family record in 1984 when I journeyed to descendant Homer Manns farm near Germanville, Ia. to get some family history for my files. I visited great-great-grandfathers, Phillip's mossed grave stone in the Meth church burial ground - it was under a moss an ancient tree. As the story as I read it on The Mann annals, I drove sounded incomplete to Iowa a year or so later to do my own research in the Ia. Hist. Archives in Des Moines & found the Fairfield Ledger as quoted above. I photograph this article for my family tree files. ¶ The second family has to lose a loved one association eerily similar feature - a drowning in the Skunk River, only now it was autumn fall, OCT. 8, 1867 - 6 mos after Phillip's drowning in SULPHUR SLOUGH. OK Mrs Phillip C Christina Mann's son-in-Law, 34 yr old Jacob Wendling [illegible], who had married their daughter Magdalena Jan 26, 1861. It was Darlene Mann, Homer's wife who related that story to me in 1984 as she pointed Jacob's Grave 63 gravestone in the same burial ground, the Methodist church yard in Germanville. Jacob Wendling's widow [illegible] Magdalena, now age — on Feb. 28, 1869 the day she married once again to a man named John Kemler & in eastern Ks. where they had gone to live she was known as "Aunt Kemler" as there were so many Magdalena's in The Mann clan. my mother, a Kansan, frequently mentioned this "Aunt Kemler"

Manns in Kansas 1870 —

LAST PAGE OF PART 2 MANN'S

For reasons unknown to me, all of John Phillips 1871 beginning Iowa family moved to eastern Kansas ~~in the 1870's~~ except for eldest son Christopher who stayed on the Walnut Twp farm, tilling its soil & filling Township offices until his death in 1902. The first was Jn M., perhaps looking for a new start, a homestead & a wife; he got all 3. His oldest sister Magdalena, having lost husband Jacob Wendling to a drowning, remarried to John Kemler & together they came to Ks. in 1876. They settled near K City at the village Basehor in ___ Co. She was the "Aunt Kemler" so often mentioned in the Mann family. Brother Phillip, & wife Margaret w/ children George W. & Katherine arrived in 1877. Son Fred J. b. Aug 1, 1877 may have been born in their new home in Leavenworth Co. close to the Mo border. On ~~Too yrs later~~ 1880 they moved again to stay put in Lyon Co. Phillip bought virgin prairie farm near EAGLE CREEK TO. Hartford village.

It is not known by me just when John Mann's remaining siblings arrived in Ks — sister Friederika (Rikie) & husband John Hoch, & sister Mary & husband Philip Andrew Duttweiler — but both families are known to have settled near Hartford as well. The last & final family member to arrive in Ks. was the mother of these children — the 70 yr. old widow of John Phillip Mann the immigrant. Leaving her eldest son Christopher to his farm & family in Walnut Twp in 1884, she came to Basehor to live with her daughter Magdalena to help her with the Kemler children despite her own frailty — a heart & lung condition problem. She died of the FLU in Basehor ~~in~~ 9 yrs. later Feb. 24, 1893 & was buried in Glenwood Cem. She has her grave stone photographed in ~~1958~~ 1987.

Leaving 5 children, 35 grandchildren, & 10 great-grandchildren. My mother Chloe was also a great-grandchild but was born 10 years later after the matriarch immigrant? passed away.

THE END — PART 2. (over) ⇒ BEGIN PART III w/ marriage of Jn Mann 1871

Wurtenberg, Ger.

b. abt 1, 1814 at Kleensacksenheim

NOTE:

The early records of Christina Magdalena Wallaser Mann's German ancestors & their descendants were provided to me by Magdalena ("Aunt Kemler") Mann Wendling Kemler by her great grandson Harold Kemler of Emporia, Ks. & interviewed them in Oct. 1987.

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